

DISPENSER; 22; qualified "Apothecaries' Hall"; to Doctor or Institution; 5½ years' Hospital experience; good references. Henry Lancaster, 16 Rombards Place, Armley, Leeds.

THOROUGHLY competent Manager; qualified; 25; married; Dispenser, Extractor, Prescriber, Photographer; country, town, and Store experience. Cottrell, Pleasley, Mansfield.

SEASON engagement wanted by young qualified man with excellent Dispensing experience, English and Continental, about end of May. Haigh, Pharmacie Grosgrain, Beaujieu, S. France.

LOCUM or temporary Manager; a retired Chemist of considerable experience is open to engagements in Sussex and adjoining counties. Address, "M.P.S." Highworth, Three Bridges, Sussex.

MANAGER or Senior; tall; good experience; 26; outdoors; last situation 3 years branch manager of London drug-store; Major qualification. "Alpha," 129 Rose Hill Road, Ipswich.

IMPROVER or Junior; 4 years' good Dispensing and Photographic experience; Liverpool, Manchester, West Kirby or Chester District preferred. "Statim," 53 Hatherley Street, Seacombe, Cheshire.

MANAGER or Assistant; view early succession; qualified; thoroughly experienced; disengaged; three years' recent reference; West or South preferred. "Martyn," 191/10, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (young, energetic, married) requires permanent berth in the country; first-class London and provincial experience; Manager or Assistant. "Unqualified," 25 Somerlyton Road, Brixton.

DISENGAGED (27), first-class London experience Photography, thorough knowledge in Dispensing and Retail, excellent references, requires berth in Bristol. "Statim," 3 Triangle South, Clifton, Bristol.

LOCUM or Temporary; qualified; thoroughly experienced; or would act as Manager or Assistant with view to succession, disengaged; West or South of England preferred. Furber, Chemist, Kynsham, near Bristol.

MANAGER (Branch) or Senior; London preferred, not essential; good reference; disengaged; Lancastrian; formerly with eminent Chemists; Extractor; permanency. "Instanter" (193/2), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED gentleman seeks engagement as Manager, Locum, or Representative; Dispensing and Store experience; energetic, capable, trustworthy; view to succession entertained; successful Prescriber and Salesman. Apply, "Theion" (194/27), Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; 25; qualified; Photography, Advertising, Window-dressing; Smart Counterman; West-end and Store experience; outdoors; London. E. C. Barratt, 29 Fassett Square, Dalston, N.E.

GENTLEMAN (29) wishes re-engagement, Surgical and Medical Instrument business; Assistant or Branch Manager; 9 years' Scotch and Irish experience; 2 years' special attention to Deformity Appliances, Trusses, Belts, &c.; situation abroad no objection; good references. Particulars from "Deformity," 238 Minto Street, Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE.

SUNDRIES, Drugs, Side-lines required, by Traveller. 189/8, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (23), desires position on representative staff of a Drug House. 192/31, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER seeks position in a firm with branches; good supervisor, organiser, and keen buyer. Apply (191/22), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (27) seeks situation; knowledge of Surgical Instruments, &c. "Radix," Mona Stores, Brytig Post Office, Menai Bridge, Anglesea.

FOREMAN: experienced in Counter Requisites and Packed Speci- alities; excellent references (either sex). "Disengaged" (190/5), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (31), 14 years' Wholesale experience, desires appointment as Manager, Laboratory Chemist, or Representative. "Chemist," 18 Smithfield Street, Birmingham.

TRAVELLER, with long-established connection with London Chemists, Stores, &c., desires another commission from a good house. "Alpha" (187/16), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (25), now managing small Proprietary, desires similar position, or as Assistant in Advertising Department; good original ideas; smart ad.-writer; capable; energetic. "E. O. B." 189 Wardour Street, W.

MANAGER, or Assistant; travel f required; 20 years' experience in Retail and Wholesale; 4 years present situation; good reference. Apply (190/16), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER seeks situation in Wholesale; Wet or Dry Room; first-class experience in best houses; good references. "G." c/o Mr. Idenden, 75 High Street, Barnstaple.

S Representative; good address, appearance, and knowledge of Retail requirements extending over 9 years; 26; qualified; ground, Midlands preferred. 188/24, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, position as Representative to Wholesale Drug House; West Riding preferred; several years' previous experience with good houses. Apply, "Chemist," 2 York Place, Harrogate.

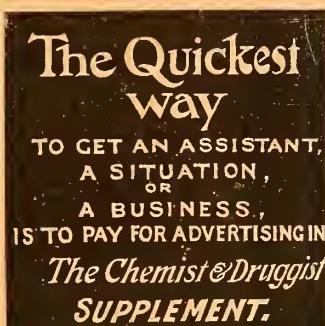
ADVERTISER, about to travel all India for Wholesale Chemists; wishes to represent Soaps, Sundries, Opticals, &c.; part expenses and small commission. "Brosma," Freiston, Gordon Avenue, Highams Park, Chingford.

GENTLEMAN, with thorough knowledge of Retail Drug trade, desires position as Traveller in the North of England; good appearances and address; satisfactory references. Apply "Tyne" (191/35), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, qualified chemist (35), excellent experience Drug and allied trades and road, with good record and first-class references, wishes to Represent good house; disengaged. "S." Flora House, Greenstead Road, Colchester.

CHEMIST seeks responsible position with good prospects, in large business of repute; Major; 15 years' experience; town, suburbs, and country; Retail and Manufacturing; energetic, competent in any branch of Pharmacy; prepared, if necessary, to invest up to £2,000 on approved security. "Ladds" (187/36), Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.



CANADA.—Advertiser, visiting England shortly, desires correspondence with manufacturers wishing to be represented in Canadian market; Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles. No. 188/15, Office of this Paper.

CANADIAN Business Opportunity.—Young Canadian gentleman, with wide experience in Canadian Newspaper and Advertising circles, and who has been in business in London for several years, is returning to Canada shortly, and wishes to correspond with Manufacturers seeking adequate salesmanship of their goods and expert services in regard to their Canadian advertising; Proprietary Articles and Foodstuffs especially indicated. Address, "Canada," c/o Macduff & Co. Ltd., Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Englishman, shortly returning to South Africa, is open to receive offers from first-class up-to-date houses; Drugs, Sundries, Specialities, &c.; presently represents well-known London house in the trade; accounts open with all best buyers in country; advertiser fully competent, knowing business and its requirements all through. 192/19, Office of this Paper.

A GENTS wanted, in various districts of England, who are presently calling on Asylums, Hospitals, and other public Institutions, to sell, on commission, an article well known and advertised for 15 years. Apply, "Agent," c/o John Scrimgeour, Advertising Agent, 13 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

RESIDENT Local Agents where possible with stock rooms, wanted to represent a very old-established London firm of Disinfectant and Grease Manufacturers; those already calling on Chemists and Oilmen preferred; Midlands and North; state exact locality; liberal commission to suitable men. Apply, by letter, Adams, Webster & Co. (Ltd.), Manor Chemical Works, Hackney, London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

Resplies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices ; drawings and full particulars on application ; inspection invited ; shops fitted completely. Rudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

OPPORTUNITIES desired of investing sums from £25 to £50 in Businesses (London district) where same can be advantageously employed ; cases of Beginners entertained. "Finance" (178/30), Office of this Paper.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!! Important to all Wholesale Buyers of New and Reliable Seeds. Brown's Wholesale List of Vegetable, Flower, and Farm Seeds for 1905 is now ready, post free. Penny Pictorial Packets, our Specialty, 3s. 6d. per 100 ; 31s. per 1,000. Send for List at once, gratis, and order your seeds fresh from the actual growers. E. P. Brown & Sons, Seed Growers, Coggeshall, Essex.

PATENTS and Sundries ; free boxes ; carriage allowed ; prices and terms on application to Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, London.

FOR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—"Translation of Cæsar," Book IV. (set for June, September, and December, 1905), 1s. : "The Latin Verb Made Easy," 1s. : "Problems in Algebra, and How to Work Them" (with sixty-four examples worked in full), 7s. : "How to Pass," 1½s. ; all post free ; the lot sent for 2s. 6d. Wilfrid E. Tims, Sidney Road, Leicester.

UNION SULPHUR COMPANY, LOUISIANA.
SOLE AGENCY FOR EUROPE,
C. SEILACHER, STUTTGART, GERMANY.

CHIMISTS desirous of increasing their business should add a Dental department ; I teach Mechanical Dentistry ; good profits ; easily learned ; mechanical work for the trade done. "G." 2 Treviso Road, Forest Hill.

CHEAP LINES IN SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—The fittings for a shop, 12 x 14 ft., £27 15s. : 106 second hand gold-labelled bottles, good condition, 72/6 : 150 8, 20, and 30 oz. ditto, £5 17s. 6d. : 120 recessed label ditto, £8 10s. : 1 8-ft. counter panel-front, 50/- : 1 6-ft. ditto, 30/- : 1 9-ft. ditto, with glass-case front and numerous drawers, £7 12s. 6d. : 1 nest of counter-drawers, 42/- : 1 12-ft. range of pine drawers, with gold labels and glass knobs, £6 : 1 12-ft. range of mahogany ditto, with glass labels and knobs, £8 10s. : 1 7-ft. window-enclosure, £4 : 1 bent front tooth-brush case, 25/- : 1 6-ft. wall-case, £7 10s. : 1 8-ft. ditto, £10 : 1 5-ft. bent front counter show-case, £3. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Head-quarters for Chemists' Fittings, Bond Street, Birmingham.

MCADAM & TUCKNELL, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 and 81a Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—240 Barclay & Sons fully paid preference, 12/10s. ; 50 Vinolia preference, £4 8/9 c.d. ; 2 £4 7/6 c.d. ; 120 Idris "A" ordinary, 27/10s. ; 79 "A" preference, 22/1s. ; 150 G. B. Kent preference, 20/- ; 70 T. & H. Smith (Manufacturing Chemists) £5 5% preference, £4 17/6, with dividend due this month.

WANTED (subject).—100 Lewis & Burrows ordinary, 4/- ; 100 preference, 12/- ; 10 Evans Lescher preference, £5 7/6 c.d. : 100 Camwal preference, 13/- (small lots, 11/6) ; 100 Southall Bros. & Barclay preference, 22/-.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application ; highest references to brokers and many chemists with whom we do business ; all kinds of Stock Exchange business transacted on best possible terms.

TO Chemists Fitting or Contemplating Alterations.—Previous to Stock-taking we are offering the very large and well-assorted stock of modern fittings, dispensing screens, counters, &c., at reduced prices ; job lines in recess labelled bottles, ungt. jars, and syrups ; call and view.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, March 20.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 P.M. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 21.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Birmingham. The meeting announced for this evening is postponed *sine die*.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Mr. P. H. Marsden will give a lantern lecture on "Radiography."

Wednesday, March 22.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 6 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each, may be had from Mr. J. B. Wood, 15 Bridge Street, Lockwood.

Nottingham Chemists' Association, Calvert's Café, Long Row, at 9 P.M. Mr. J. F. Liverseege on "The Analysis of Brandy."

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. W. L. Currie will read a paper entitled "What is the Present Position of Pharmacy?"

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Montgomery Hall, at 9 P.M. Mr. John Austen will read a paper entitled "A Few Notes on the Microscope."

Thursday, March 23.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. F. J. Young on "The Chemistry of Photography."

Inter-Pharmacy Football League, Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Third annual smoking concert. Tickets, 1s. each, may be had from the Hon. Secretary, A. Kirkland, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Friday, March 24.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 P.M. Sir Oliver Lodge on "A Pertinaceous Current."

College Notes.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On Wednesday, March 15, the students of this college presented their Principal, Mr. Frederick Davis, upon the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday, with a timepiece. Mr. Jackson, from India, in making the presentation, said they all knew that every student of the Imperial College got more than he paid for, that they had the benefits of bombarding Mr. Davis with questions, and Mr. Davis showed them difficult practical methods with his own hand. Mr. Frederick Davis briefly responded, and in the course of his remarks mentioned the good feeling always exhibited by the students towards him.

WHERE TO STUDY.

THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS are advertising in this issue :

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Muter's School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E. Westminster College of Chemistry, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W. Burlington Correspondence College, 8 Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.

Royal Dispensary, 21 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh. Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Liverpool.

THE FELLOWS OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY have arranged to dine together at the Hôtel Métropole on March 29 (the day fixed for the annual general meeting). Tickets, one guinea each, may be had from the Assistant Secretary of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, W.

THE SECOND ANNUAL DINNER of the North Kent Chemists' Association, is to be held at the Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend, on April 5. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. R. A. Robinson) will be present. Tickets can be had from Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

Festivities.

Dinner and Presentation.

THE sixth annual dinner of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Star Hotel on March 11. The President, Mr. William Sheppard Poll, was in the chair, and Mr. Harvey Palmer in the vice-chair. After the loyal toasts and that of "The Association," given by Mr. Roberts, the President handed Mr. Palmer an illuminated address and a case of gold-mounted pipes in recognition of his services as Hon. Secretary since the formation of the Association, which he was mainly instrumental in forming. Mr. Palmer suitably replied, thanking the members for their kindly act, after which an adjournment was made to the drawing-room, and the usual convivialities brought to an end a very pleasant evening.

The C.A.A. Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association was held in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, W., on March 9. The President (Mr. R. E. Lownsborough) was in the chair. Among the two hundred or more guests present were Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. W. A. H. Naylor (President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference), Mr. T. H. W. Idris, Mr. E. K. Bishop, Mr. W. Adpar Jones, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. F. A. Rogers (President of the Western Chemists' Association), Mr. W. Lamond Howie, Mr. A. W. Ball, Mr. F. N. Layman, Mr. Rex Blanchford, Mr. C. W. Martin, Mr. A. H. Solomon, Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mr. H. Hickey, Mr. S. Jamieson, Mr. C. S. Presant, Mr. W. J. Rogerson, and Mr. T. R. Williams.

After dinner and the toast of "The King" Mr. A. G. C. Paterson proposed the toast of

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, to which Mr. Walter Hills replied, taking as his text Lord Bacon's dictum :

I hold every man a debtor to his profession, for the which as men, of course, do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.

There are, he said, many members of the Pharmaceutical Society who never vote for the Council, attend the meetings, or take any interest in the Society. This ought not to be; every man ought to endeavour to be an ornament to his profession. There is sometimes a difficulty in selecting suitable men for the Council, and he hoped the younger members present would take a more active part in the Society, possibly as members of Council. The remainder of the speech was about the Pharmacy Bill, which all were asked to loyally support, and not to carp at any particular clause, especially Clause 7, which is the best that can be devised in the interests of the public as well as of chemists. The toast of "The Association" was proposed by Mr. W. A. H. Naylor in an eloquent speech. He congratulated the Association on having passed through precocious childhood and slippery youth to the manhood of twenty-seven years, and upon the possession of so able a President as Mr. Lownsborough. The President in reply commented on the difficulty the Association has to contend with in the ever-changing condition of the membership roll. Most assistants are "birds of passage," only staying in London for a year or two, and then depart to the provinces. Mr. C. S. Presant proposed the toast of "The Visitors," to which Mr. Frank A. Rogers suitably replied. A musical programme was gone through during the evening, and Mr. Chas. Wreford pleased most people with a selection of his West Country stories.

At Carlisle.

THE third annual dinner of the Cumberland and Westmorland Chemists' Association was held on March 9 at the Bush Hotel, Carlisle. There were present members from Carlisle, Wigton, Workington, Cockermouth, Keswick, Penrith, Ambleside, and Kirkby Stephen. Mr. Mason (Workington) occupied the chair.

BUSINESS FIRST.

The balance-sheet and the Secretary's report having been adopted, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, Mr. J. Robson (Carlisle); Vice-President, Mr. T. Edmondson (Penrith); Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. W. Townley (Keswick).

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The Chairman (Mr. J. R. Mason, Workington), in the course of the after-dinner speeches, said that the Pharmacy Bill has a better chance of success now that Clause 7 has been modified. He was glad the portion relating to titles has been retained, as a chemist's title is as much personal one as a M.A. or any other title gained by examination, and it is unjust, after a man has worked for a title, to rob him of the fruit of his labours. He had written to Mr. Randles, M.P., who had replied that he would gladly help the Bill on March 24, though it might not be reached that day, as it stood only third on the list. Mr. P. Simpson (Carlisle) proposed the Pharmaceutical Society, coupled with the name of the President (Alderman Robinson, J.P., L.C.C.). He said that but for the Society the chemist and druggist's profession would have practically passed away.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who was cordially greeted, said local associations are increasing, and are going to be a great force in pharmaceutical affairs. There was a time when the Society did not command the approval of the great majority of chemists in the country, because it was thought the work was done secretly and without due publicity, but when he went on the Council he did his best to meet the legitimate wishes of the country in the matter of full publicity, whilst not neglecting their material and commercial, as well as educational affairs. The Society has always kept educational work to the front, and has spent thousands of pounds to enable young men to make themselves fit, so that they are now much better educated than formerly. Money could not be better spent than in the upkeep of the library, museum, and laboratory; such work leads to considerable influence in Government departments. He next referred to the Committee which has been appointed to confer with analysts and see if they can prevent their members being harassed by prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The Pharmacy Bill and the Cardiff case were next explained, the President stating that as the previous Bill was blocked by half a dozen men interested in companies it had not the faintest chance of a hearing in the House of Commons. He therefore advised the Council to compromise as regards Clause 7. The result has been that although the Privy Council will not take up the Bill, they acknowledge that the Council's attitude is a reasonable one, and it is something to have gained this confession on the part of the permanent officials of the Privy Council. Another reason why the Privy Council do not give whole-hearted support to the Bill is that the General Medical Council is about to ask that no limited liability company shall act as surgeons and medical men, and the Privy Council officials say that will be the time to deal with company-pharmacy. He (the speaker) was arranging to meet Mr. Lough and other M.P.s in London to explain to them the points of the Bill, so that when it comes on they may be thoroughly cognisant of its provisions. If the Bill is not reached on March 24 it would be postponed another month or two. He hoped all present agreed with the action of the Council in modifying the seventh clause, and trying to make it as reasonable as possible. (Hear, hear.) At a meeting in Glasgow all were in favour of it, and though one or two wanted all the directors to be qualified, that was felt to be Utopian. Referring next to the sale of poisons, he thought it safer to take extra precautions than risk being slack, and in London, in such cases as Easton's syrup, if the chemist does not know the purchaser he requires a witness to the signature.

The toast of "The Cumberland and Westmorland Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. T. Ridley (Carlisle), who coupled with it the name of the Secretary (Mr. Townley), who is constantly working for the Association, and intends visiting every chemist in the two counties. Mr. Townley, replying, said he had received letters from Colonel Bain, M.P., and Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., promising support of the Pharmacy Bill, and also from the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P. (Chairman of Committee), who agreed that the principle of the Bill is sound, but wished to hear the other side before committing himself. Messrs. Smith, Swinburn, and Todd gave recitations during the evening, and the general feeling was that this dinner was the most successful and enthusiastic gathering since the formation of the Association.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

1½d. per word with name and address. **1d.** per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than **6d.**

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, not of a Wholesale character, of Shop Fittings (secondhand), Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulae, Addresses Wanted, and Articles Wanted.

DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of **6d.** on any transaction of **£3** or less, or **1s.** if above that amount, which is payable by the purchaser.

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSH,** and crossed **MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Pill-machine, "Maw's" 5-grain, 24 pills; mahogany, marble slab; used few times only; 15s. 186/26, Office of this Paper.

Giving up business.—For sale, Gardner's sifter and mixer; capacity 15 lbs.; £4, carriage paid, cost £9. "CHEMIST," 11 Hillhouse Road, Huddersfield.

Morstadt cachet-apparatus, nickel; new hand-scales, De Grave's, 4-in. beam; new; Dr. Smyth's medical galvanic battery, Maw's; reasonable offer taken. 188/5, Office of this Paper.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Vine's "Physiology of Plants," "Selecta"; offers. H., 42 High Street, Hastings.

Shenstone's "Chemistry"; all Wills' Minor text-books; what offers? TONKIN, Maidstone Road, Rochester.

Offer for last 18 vols. "Pharmaceutical Journal," clean, unbound, complete; "Year-book of Pharmacy," 1870 to 1882, good condition; "British Journal of Dental Science," 1874 to 1899, 19 vols. bound, 5 unbound. WESTON, Ventnor.

Newth's "Chemistry," Perkin's "Organic," Lawson's "Botany," Stirling's "Dispensing Notes"; all latest; what offers? "C.," 49 Welford Road, Leicester.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Ol. Lavand., Mitcham, 1900, 1 Winchester, whole or part; what offers? NORMAN, Chemist, Weston-super-Mare.

Overstocked.—Barrel of Newfoundland cod-liver oil, guaranteed B.P.; what offers? "X." (192/38), Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Good serviceable microscope, mahogany case, two objectives, accessories; bargain, 25s. HUNTINGDON, 3 Tyndale Terrace, Canonbury, N.

Spectacles, Lawrence's, taken over with business, lenses, frames, test-frames, cards, show-case, &c., valued at £17 cost; what offers to clear? CHALMERS, Chemist, Newport-on-Tay.

36 botanical slides (Minor set), 10s. 6d.; Major set (36), 10s. 6d.; 36 Materia Medica slides, 10s. 6d.; cost double; almost new. SMALLMAN, 71 East Dulwich Grove, S.E.

What offers? 5 x 4 Bausch & Lomb pneumatic shutter (iris diaphragm), up to 100th second; one No. 2 folding B.E. Kodak; also ½-plate camera, cost £6 new, 4 d. slides; approval willingly. MERRETT, Chemist, Henfield, Sussex.

**IT PAYS TO PAY
FOR
ADVERTISING
in this Supplement because
The Circulation
is
Unequalled,
the number of readers
unlimited,
and the
RESULTS ARE CERTAIN.**

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Twenty-four boxes Crown lavender soap, 7s. 6d. dozen; 24 1s. Crown Ambrosial shaving-cream, 6s. 6d. dozen; 11 1s. Marshall's cubeb cigarettes, 6s. 6d. dozen, carriage paid. FYFFE, Cathcart Road, Glasgow.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 66.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Three 6-gal. pear-shaped carboys, with handsome stoppers, castored stands, and rails complete; £3 or offers. CUPIT, Chemist, Brighton.

Counter, 13 ft. 5 in., painted front pedestals, mahogany top, counter case, racks at back, not bent front; shop-rounds. SWIRE, 33 Edgware Road, W.

Splendid 14 ft. nest of 82 drawers, dove-tailed, gilt labels, glass knobs, 9 lockers with hinged doors under; offers; will exchange. CRANKSHAW'S, LIMITED, Accrington.

Complete fittings: Counters, dispensing-screen, wall-fittings, bottles, and jars in excellent condition; suit branch or chemist refitting; cheap. BIRCH, 31 High Street, Staines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Don't miss this.—Tincture-press, ½ gal., similar to Maw's fig. 1895, 5s.; 4-gal. swan-neck carboy, 5s. THOMAS, 126 Upper Street, N.

Stocktaking.—Allenburys' duplex tablet-machine, nickel-plated dies, practically new, £4 10s.; 4 doz. 2s. Gerard's hair-dyes, 10s. dozen; 1 gross diamond dyes, 12s. 6d. 6d. size, 2s. 3d. dozen. WOODWARD, Chemist, Halifax.

WANTED.

Sponge-case, price about 50s. 188/39, Office of this Paper.

Second-hand microscope. Particulars to RIGBY, Chemist, Barnsley.

First-class sight-testing case complete. WRIGHT, 48 Watlington Street, Reading.

Dispensing-scales, set of drawers, tinct. press, window fittings, &c. COLE, Cavan.

Shop-rounds; cheap; Dispensing apparatus; state price. PARSONS, 10 Coleridge Road, Hornsey.

"British Optical Journal," back numbers, 7, 8, 9, 35, 36; full price paid. 8 Birkbeck Road, Kingsland.

"Squire," "Martindale," C. & D. Library, and other chemists' books; state editions and price. GIBB, 29 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh.

Pill-machine, mortars, dispensing-scales, and all other apparatus; also two swan carboys, 4-gal. "W. G." (189/14), Office of this Paper.



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."

Telephone No.: 852 Bank.

Branch Offices: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY,
AUSTRALIA.

As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXVI., No. 11 (Series No. 1312).

PAGE	PAGE		
American Notes	449	New Companies and Company News	420
Association Ballads	433	Observations and Reflections	429
Australasian News	420	Personalities	427
Bankruptcies and Failures	439	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:— Evening Meeting ..	425
Business Changes	427	Royal Institution	426
Chemical Society	432	Scotch News	418
Cheymists' Exhibition ..	421	South African News	447
College Notes Col. Supp. Colonial and Foreign News	450	Trade-marks Applied For	449
Coming Events Col. Supp. Correspondence	440	Trade Notes	427
Deaths	446	Trade Report	442
Deed of Arrangement ..	440	Westminster Wisdom ..	428
Editorial Comments:— The Poison Bottle	430	Wills, Recent	450
Revising the Code	431	Winter Session of Chemists' Associations:— Eastbourne, Hartlepools, Manchester, Oxford, Harrogate, Plymouth, Liverpool, Leicester	433
Notes	431	N. Staffs, London	435
English News	416	West Riding, Tunbridge Wells, Irish C.A.A., Reading, West Ham	434
Festivities Col. Supp. French News	419	Western	436
Gazette	440		
Information Wanted	441		
Irish News	418		
Legal Queries	441		
Legal Reports	439		
Marriages	446		
Miscellaneous Inquiries ..	441		
New Books	446		

Business with the Colonies.

Business in the chemical and drug trades and their allied branches between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies and India is receiving the close attention of enterprising houses. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has for more than a generation been fostering Imperial trade relations by all means that are possible for a trade journal, and it is again proposed to publish a

Colonial Issue of the "C. & D."

which will be circulated to all buyers (*i.e.*, retailers and wholesalers) engaged in the business in the British Colonies and India. The circulation will include Australasia, South Africa, and other British possessions in Africa, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, New Zealand, etc. This Colonial Issue gives advertisers an opportunity of bringing their goods directly under the notice of an important class of buyers at an extremely moderate cost. The issue falls in the week ending April 22, and we strongly advise early application to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for space.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

POISON REGULATIONS which are likely to be adopted in New York are outlined on p. 431.

THE annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony is reported on p. 448.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULARS about drug contracts which have been ratified will be found on pp. 416-17.

THE PRICE-PROTECTION SCHEME of the N.A.R.D. of U.S.A. has had further support from Court decisions (p. 449).

£10,000 of jewels have been stolen from a Birmingham chemist's shop. They belonged to a customer (p. 418).

THE CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION has been held in London this week, and we devote several pages to descriptions of the exhibits (p. 421).

DETAILS of the new register of chemists for New South Wales, and of a proposed pharmaceutical Conference at Adelaide are given on p. 420.

A PAPER on gynocardin, a new glucoside discovered by Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. F. H. Lees, was read at the Chemical Society on Wednesday (p. 432).

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES are seeking to alter the classification of foods, presumably so as to overcome the High Court decision in the case of Virol (p. 431).

THE GROSS VALUE of the estates of six chemists and druggists, and wholesale druggists, whose wills are mentioned this week, is over 100,000/. (p. 450).

MR. J. JONES is the new President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, whose annual report shows on the whole a prosperous year (p. 448).

THE PARIS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE has refused the request of Dr. Doyen to be allowed to read a paper explaining his latest researches in cancer before that body (p. 419).

FROM the President of the O.R.C. Pharmaceutical Society we learn that the dispensing of medicines and the sale of all drugs may yet be given to chemists of the Colony (p. 447).

MR. JAMES HARDIE, of Dundee, a leading Scottish pharmacist, has died at the ripe age of 80. A portrait of Mr. Hardie and some notes on his career will be found on p. 447.

PROFESSOR J. J. THOMSON has been explaining at the Royal Institution that atoms are made up of negatively electrified corpuscles cemented together with positive electricity (p. 426).

COMMENTING on Mr. C. A. Hills's paper on the detection of lead, Mr. R. Warington indicates the simple method by which he obtained tartaric and citric acids free from lead (p. 440).

SOME questions have been asked in the House of Commons as to the compulsory use of special containers for poisons. We comment on the present situation of the Poison Regulations on page 430.

PROFESSOR A. B. PRESCOTT, M.D., of Ann Arbor, a veteran pharmaceutical chemist of the United States, died last month. He was one of the hardest workers on the U.S.P., and last visited this country in 1901 (p. 447).

WE report in the Coloured Supplement some of the festivities that have attracted pharmacists during the last week. These include the annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association and a dinner at Carlisle.

"XRAYSER" has the best authority for saying that Mr. Lough will make good use of the recent Cardiff decision when he has the opportunity of telling the House of Commons the objects of the Pharmacy Bill (p. 429).

RHOESIAN CHEMISTS indicate that there is no need to include Rhodesian drugs in the B.P. Indian and Colonial addendum, but they are to look into the matter. They think they are in more need of a new Pharmacy Act (p. 448).

APART from the drug-auctions, the market fluctuations include higher prices for oil of lemon. Sugar of milk, distilled-oil of limes, and cascara sagrada are firmer. Fenugreek seed, carbolic acid, and nitrate of soda are easier (p. 442).

THE SUBJECTS discussed at the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in London this week were the constituents of *Linum cartharticum* by Mr. J. Stuart Hills, and powdered alcoholic extracts by Messrs. Farr and Wright, on both of which there were good discussions (p. 425).

ARE BRITISH PHARMACISTS DECADENT? Mr. P. MacEwan, in a paper read to the Western Chemists' Association, said "No," basing his reply chiefly on examination statistics and analyses of current prescriptions, which showed proprietaries to the extent of 10 per cent. only on an average (p. 436).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., of Bradford, is recommended for appointment as county analyst for the West Riding.

The paper which Professor Forbes is to read at the Optical Convention is entitled "Stereoscopic Vision" (see *C. & D.*, March 11, p. 372).

Only two samples of drugs, both of carbonate of soda, were taken for analysis at Hereford last quarter, and these were certified to be genuine.

Mr. A. C. Wootton, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, is to address the Public Dispensers' Association meeting on March 29.

The Bill to prohibit the sale of methylated spirit except in large quantities, under a penalty of 50*s.*, was passed by the Manx Legislative Council on March 10.

Claims against the estate of the late Mr. Charles Maw must be sent to Messrs. Potter, Sandford & Kilvington, solicitors, 36 King Street, London, E.C., on or before April 17.

The latest article by Mr. T. R. Perkins, the chemist-railway expert, appeared in the "Railway Magazine" for March, the subject being the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway.

On March 9 the premises of Mr. J. Shearman, chemist and druggist, of King Street, Yarmouth, were broken into. About 10*s.* in cash was stolen from the till, and a quantity of stock was purloined.

After a hearing which lasted all day, Henry Hewitt, described as a chemist's assistant, was at York Assizes on March 13 acquitted of a charge of murdering his foster-parents in December last.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Sir Cecil Clementi Smith and Sir Alfred Bateman to supervise the current work of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington on behalf of the Board of Trade.

In the annual contest held on Saturday at Edmonton of the five miles cross championship of the London Business House Association, Burgoine, Burbidges & Co., of Coleman Street, tied for the twelfth place with 230 points.

The Derby Board of Guardians on March 14 re-appointed Dr. Turpin medical officer of the Osmaston district at a salary of 30*s.* a year, with an additional 30*s.* for drugs. The Derby pharmacists apparently are not fully alive to their opportunities.

The Museum Committee of the Cardiff County Council have tendered their thanks to Mr. R. Drane, chemist and druggist, for his gifts of an old Welsh wooden pepper-grinder and a Staffordshire porcelain basin with transfer engravings of the "Savannah" steamship 1819.

At an inquiry held at Leeds into the death of Nellie Booth, who died from lead poisoning, it was stated that deceased had not been well for some months prior to her death and had been taking pills. The inquest was adjourned to allow an analysis of the pills to be made.

At a meeting of the London County Council on March 14, Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) was selected to serve on the Parliamentary Committee and the Rivers Committee; and Mr. T. H. W. Idris (of Idris & Co., Ltd.) was appointed to the Works Committee and the Appeal Committee.

The annual supper and concert of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Cricket Club has just been held at the Approach Tavern, Victoria Park. Mr. John Humphries presided and during the evening presented the prizes won by Mr. A. Dormer (batting) and Mr. W. Wills (bowling). The musical selections of members and friends were much appreciated.

The managers of Alton Street Wesleyan Church, Blackburn, have been unable to complete a scheme for establishing a dispensary at the school for the free supply of drugs, etc., to poor people, with a fully qualified doctor in attendance, owing to the Medical Society of the town raising

strong objections to the proposal. The church have now arranged to institute a "poor man's lawyer."

Two boys of fifteen and two girls of thirteen found in Epping Forest stated that they had run away from home, and had spent three nights in the open. One of the boys, Alfred Clayton, errand boy to a chemist at Enfield Town, admitted having stolen seidlitz-powders, vaseline, an axe (for chopping wood for firewood), a packet of court-plaster, three tablets of soap, and a sponge, from his employer's shop. The boys appeared at Enfield Police Court on March 13, but as they had good characters they were let off with a caution.

At Stockport County Court on March 9, Mr. William P. Orrell, chemist and druggist, of Castle Street, Stockport, sued Charles Kenyon, a tailor's cutter, and Mrs. Jongh, for 5*s.* It appeared that Kenyon, who was a customer of the plaintiff, asked him on December 3 to cash a cheque for him, and he did so. Mr. Orrell subsequently paid the cheque for a trading account, but it was returned, payment having been stopped. The cheque was drawn by Mrs. Jongh. The Judge said that both the defendants were liable, as the cheque bore their names, and he gave judgment for the plaintiff against both for 5*s.*, and costs.

Industrial Alcohol.

A meeting of the Committee on Industrial Alcohol was held on March 15 at Somerset House. The draft report of the Committee, prepared by the Chairman, with that of the sub-committee on their visit to Germany, was considered and finally approved. We have an impression that the report may turn out to be not unfavourable to British interests.

The "Pegamoid" Explosion.

At the inquest on Henry Vickery, who died from the effects of the explosion at the Pegamoid Works last week (*C. & D.*, March 11, p. 370), Captain Thomson, the Chief Inspector of Explosives, said that there was no other case on record of so violent an explosion being caused by nitrated collodion. The deceased told him that he saw a spark under the tray containing the collodion as he was withdrawing it from the drying compartment, and this, he thought, was the cause of the explosion. The foreman of the magazine and mixing rooms said the guncotton used in the manufacture of pegamoid is made into a jelly. Pegamoid is used for covering chairs, cartridge-cases, and other articles. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Saved by the Chemist.

At Neston (Chester) on March 10 a publican named Goodwin was charged with attempting to commit suicide. It was stated that accused sent a young woman to a chemist's for a shillingworth of laudanum, and the chemist sent her back to ascertain for what purpose the poison was required. The accused said he wanted it to rub his side with, and the young woman was served with a bottle, labelled "Laudanum, Poison." She gave it to the accused, and later it was discovered that he had taken the contents. An emetic was given and a doctor sent for, and it was ultimately discovered that no poison had been taken. John George Lee, chemist and druggist, of Neston, stated that in consequence of the circumstances and certain events of which he was cognisant relating to the defendant he put no laudanum in the bottle, but filled it with a harmless mixture. The accused was committed for trial.

Contracts.

The following contracts have been ratified :

Barnsley Corporation Hospitals.—Mr. W. Rigby, chemist and druggist, Barnsley, for drugs.

Brandon Urban District Council.—Killerm Disinfectant Co. for disinfectants; Messrs. Pochin & Co., Manchester, for alum.

Cambridge Board of Guardians.—Mr. R. Sturton, chemist and druggist, Cambridge, for drugs for the half-year.

Cannock Board of Guardians.—Mr. W. Harper, Cannock, for medicated wool 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb., lime-water 2*½d.* per quart, spirits of turpentine 3*s.* 9*d.* per gall.; Mr. E. A. Ferday, Cheslyn Hay, for Condy's fluid 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. bottles, clinical thermometers 1*s.* 9*d.* each, feeding-bottles 9*s.* 6*d.* per doz., fullers' earth 3*½d.* per box, medicated lint 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., methylated spirit 2*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, Sanitas disinfectant 10*½d.* per pint, Jeyes' disinfectant

4s. 4d. per gallon, bovril 1s. 8d. per 4 oz., saltpetre 3½d. per lb.

Chesterton Board of Guardians.—Mr. R. Sturton, chemist and druggist, of Cambridge, for quinine and cod-liver oil for six months.

Chichester Workhouse.—Mr. Sidney Baston, pharmaceutical chemist, 9 North Street, Chichester, for carbolic acid at 2s. 6d. per gall., and cod-liver oil at 1s. 3d. per pint.

Dartford Board of Guardians.—Boots' Cash Chemists, Dartford, for drugs and druggists' sundries and disinfectants for six months.

Deptford Borough Council.—The Sanitas Co., Ltd., Bethnal Green, for drain-testers, sulphur candles, sanitas disinfectant, and Kingzett's patent sulphur tins; Lawes's Chemical Co., Ltd., Copperas Street, Deptford, S.E., for other disinfectants.

Forehoe Workhouse.—Mr. G. C. Maynard, chemist and druggist, Wymondham, for drugs.

Fulham Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Clay Paget & Co., for 100 dozen humanised milk at 8s. per doz. This was stated to be 2s. per doz. cheaper than the contract price quoted by the wholesale druggists who have hitherto supplied.

Hampstead Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co., Coleman Street, E.C., for drugs. Mr. E. Pettinger, chemist, Rosslyn Hill, for dispensing.

Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. W. E. Kirkman, chemist and druggist, St. Peters, Broadstairs, for drugs.

Kettering Board of Guardians.—Wallis Sanitary Fluid Co., for disinfecting-fluid and soap.

Marlow Urban District Council.—Mr. B. Harman, for the ensuing year's supply of disinfectants.

Newmarket Urban District Council.—Messrs. Rogers & Co. to be chemists to the Council.

North Staffs Joint Small-pox Hospital Board.—Messrs. J. D. Furnival & Co., chemists, of Hanley, for drugs.

Sheffield Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Evans Sons Lesscher & Webb, Ltd., for drugs.

Sculcoates Workhouse.—Messrs. Chilvers, Johnson & Co., of Hull, for drugs.

Southampton Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Bates & Co., Oxford Street, Southampton, for drugs.

Southwark Borough Council.—Dussek Bros. & Co., Verney Road, S.E., carbolic acid 1l. 11s. 8d. per 40-gall. cask, carbolic powder 2l. 5s. per ton; the Portway Co., 275 Kensal Rise, W., chloros 6s. 3d. per 5-gall. jar.

Stepney Borough Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., Bethnal Green, E., for carbolic acid 8½d. per gall., carbolic powder 2l. 15s. per ton, sulphur candles 18s. per gross, Kingzett's patent 1l. 15s.; total amount on estimated quantities 221l. 15s.

Swaffham Workhouse.—Mr. F. W. Cooper for disinfectants.

Whitehaven Town Council.—The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants; Messrs. Wilson & Kitchin, chemists, Whitehaven, for perchloride of mercury and dynamo spindle oil.

Sheffield Notes.

The dispersal of the library of the late Mr. Alfred H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S., is nearing completion. Practically the whole of the text-books, physiological and medical literature, and the historical works on chemistry, etc., have been disposed of, there remaining a few odd books and the journals of the various scientific and other societies with which Mr. Allen was more or less identified or interested in.

The Sheffield Board of Guardians have decided, on the recommendation of the Hospital Committee, to apply to the Local Government Board for an order for the separation of the workhouse hospital from the other part of the institution, the minutes being moved by Mr. Newsholme. It was also decided to apply for a supplementary order making the appointment of the union dispenser a permanent one personal to the present holder of the office, Mr. Herbert Antcliffe, chemist and druggist, who holds this appointment in addition to his duties in connection with the outdoor dispensaries.

Mr. Percy Carr, divisional Secretary for the Ecclesall Division, has been in communication with Mr. Samuel

Roberts, M.P., regarding the Pharmacy Bill. Acknowledging the receipt of his letter, Mr. Roberts says, "I shall be very pleased to give it my best attention." Mr. J. B. Pater, of Broomhill, in writing the Right Hon. C. B. Stuart Wortley, M.P. for Hallam, on the same matter, asked if he would give his personal views on pharmacy legislation, and also if he thought the Bill had any chance of getting through. In reply, Mr. Wortley said, "I note what you say as to its meeting with the approval of the majority of chemists." In addition to taking this action, Mr. Pater has also asked all the chemists in his division to communicate with Mr. Wortley, and, notwithstanding the non-committal tone of the reply from the latter, there appears to be an impression created that he is favourably disposed towards the measure.

Wine-licences.

An off wine-licence has been granted to Mr. John Shaw, chemist and druggist, of 304 London Road, Croydon.

At Sunderland adjourned Brewster Sessions on March 9; Mr. Henry Brown, drug-dealer, 93 Fulwell Road, applied for an off-licence, but it was refused.

At Harrogate adjourned Licensing Sessions on March 7, Mr. Herbert Jonathan Mason, chemist and druggist, of 21 Commercial Street, was granted an off wine-licence on giving an undertaking to sell nothing but medicated wines.

At Dover Licensing Sessions on March 10, Mr. William Ernest Kirkman, chemist and druggist, of St. Peter's, Broadstairs, was down to apply for a wine-licence, but as he failed to appear the Bench refused to deal with the application.

Dispensing in the Sanatorium.

At an adjourned inquiry regarding the death of a child, named Kimber, in the Canterbury Sanatorium, on March 10, an analysis of the viscera showed that an overdose of medicine containing strychnine administered a week previous to death from a wrongly labelled bottle had nothing to do with the cause of death, which resulted from scarlet fever, complicated by bronchial pneumonia. The jury found that the child died from natural causes, and exonerated Nurse Ashworth, who administered the medicine, from all blame, but suggested that more strict supervision should be exercised in the dispensing of medicine at the sanatorium. The medicine was prepared and wrongly labelled by the matron, who admitted that she was not a qualified dispenser, but said that that duty had devolved upon her at other institutions besides that at Canterbury.

Medicines for the Poor.

At the meeting of the Holywell Guardians on March 10, the workhouse physic-bill, amounting to 247. for the half-year, was thought to be excessive. The average price per bottle of medicine was a little over 5d.

At the last meeting of the Stonehouse (Devon) Board of Guardians, Dr. Waterfield (Chairman of the Outdoor Poor Committee) said he was constantly being met with the taunt that the Board did not provide proper drugs for the sick poor. Last Sunday he was called to see a man who had been in receipt of out-relief, and who was dying. The man's relatives said he had been in the workhouse infirmary, but that the medicine did him no good and that it was always the same. He was further told that on the previous day fourteen persons who went to the workhouse for medicine were supplied from the same bottle. The Guardians had a contract for drugs, but what became of them? Were they all expended on the indoor poor? He did not know how far the statement as to the fourteen cases was true, but if the contents of the bottles were the same as that supplied to the man whom he was called in to see, he was prepared to drink the whole lot. The House Committee ought to investigate the circumstances and see that the unfortunate out-poor were properly treated. In reply to the clerk, Dr. Waterfield said it was not for him to ascertain who made up the medicine, and he was not complaining of any individual, but of the system. Mr. O. R. Matthews said if the allegations were true they were nothing short of a scandal. Mr. J. H. Bishop said it was not the fault of the Guardians if the poor did not get the proper medicines, as the drugs were of the best quality. The further consideration of the matter was adjourned for a week, so that Dr. Leah (Medical Officer) might be present.

A Big Theft from a Chemist's Shop.

A couple of thieves have utilised the shop of Mr. F. A. Smith, chemist, Colmore Row, Birmingham, for a daring robbery. On March 14 a Parisian diamond-merchant, named Glattener, entered Mr. Smith's shop with a friend, and handed that gentleman a prescription, in German, to be made up. While this was being done Mr. Glattener placed his bag, containing diamonds of the value of 10,000*l.*, on a chair. A moment later a respectably dressed man entered the shop, and asked to be served with 2 oz. of liquorice powder, and he was followed a minute later by another man carrying a small brown leather bag exactly like that belonging to Mr. Glattener. He put it on the chair beside the one containing the diamonds, and hurriedly advanced to the counter and asked for a box of pills. Mr. Smith had just time to hand him the pills when the man who had bought the liquorice powder came back and asked for another 2 oz., as "he did not think he had purchased enough." While this request was being addressed across the counter the man who had called for the pills stepped back towards the chair, lifted the bag containing the diamonds, and after coolly asking Mr. Glattener's friend the way to New Street Station, disappeared, followed by his friend with the liquorice powder. Mr. Glattener discovered his loss a few minutes later, but by that time the thieves had gone, and nothing was discovered but the empty bag in an adjoining street, but in an entirely opposite direction from New Street Station. Mr. Smith, in the course of an interview, said : "The whole thing was done so smoothly, and in such a casual, matter-of-fact way that no one felt the least concerned about what was transpiring. There is no doubt that the second request for liquorice was meant to attract my attention, as well as that of the Frenchman and his *confrère*, and how well it worked the sequel shows."

The Week's Poisonings.

"Misadventure" was the verdict in only two of the ten fatalities from poisoning reported during the week. Major Charles Cotton, of Hayward's Heath, was in the habit of taking sulphonal for insomnia, and having taken four tablets, remained in a comatose state for five days, dying on March 11. Dr. Dow, of Lewes, said death was due to sulphonal poisoning. He considered that sulphonal should not be so easily procurable and should be included in Part 1 of the Poisons Schedule. The jury, in returning their verdict, agreed with the doctor's remarks regarding sulphonal. Dr. Edgar Stanley Sanderson (39), of Birmingham, also suffered from sleeplessness, and inhaled chloroform as a remedy. He took the inevitable overdose on March 8 and was found dead in bed. Carbolic acid claims three victims this week—Ellen Louisa Howell, of Wood Green, Emma Hughes, of Pendleton, and Owen Rushton, of Preston. Leonora Wetzel poisoned herself with oxalic acid at Pinner, and Elizabeth Bailes, of Manchester, used the same poison to take her own life. Laudanum in overdose caused the death of Mary Ann Leigh, of Sheffield; while Sarah Kershaw, a Grimsby girl, soaked matches in water, drank the solution, and died of phosphorus poisoning. At the inquest in Nottingham on March 15 of Clifford Shacklock (24), it was stated that deceased drank a lotion containing atropine. Deceased was discharged from the army in consequence of an accident which necessitated the removal of his eye.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Analyst Appointment.

Professor Barklie, Belfast, has been re-appointed analyst for Clogher Union.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Applications for admission to the April examinations should be lodged with the Registrar not later than 11 o'clock A.M. on the following dates : Thursday, March 23, for the Preliminary examination; Tuesday, March 28, for the Registered Druggist examination; Wednesday, March 29, for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination; Monday, April 3, for the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination.

Dispenser Appointed.

Mr. Joseph Ritchie, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. T. N. Moffitt, M.C.P.S.I., has been appointed compounder at Runford Street Dispensary, Belfast, in succession to the late Mr. R. Moore.

Fire.

On March 13 a fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. James S. Balmer, Ltd., chemists, Maw Street, Bangor, co. Down, but the outbreak was not serious and was extinguished before much damage was done.

The Armagh Murder Trial,

which has been referred to in previous issues of the *C. & D.*, on account of the use of poison by the murderers, has resulted in the passing of the death sentence on Mrs. Pearson. Mrs. Black, the dead woman's daughter, was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Dublin Exhibition.

The projected International Exhibition in Dublin, which for some time past has been languishing for want of support, has received a fillip by the announcement that the promoters are joining forces with a kindred but local project hitherto run as an opposition show.

Medicine-contracts.

At the last meeting of the committee of management of the co. Clare Infirmary, at Ennis, Messrs. Seymour & Co. got the contract for the supply of drugs and appliances.

At the Omagh (co. Tyrone) Guardians' meeting on March 11, out of twelve tenders sent in for the annual supply of medicines and appliances, that of Messrs. John Clarke & Son, Belfast, was accepted.

At the Newtowndrds (co. Down) Guardians' meeting on same date Messrs. John Clarke & Son, Belfast, secured the contract for medicines, and Messrs. Sumner & Co., of Liverpool, that for medical appliances.

At the meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians on March 14 the tenders submitted for medicines were : Sumner & Co., Liverpool, 37½ off, John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, 38½ off, Ben Clarke & Son, Belfast, 33½. Medical and surgical appliances : Sumner & Co., 35 off, John Clarke & Co., Ltd., 35 off, Ben Clarke & Son, 33½. The tenders of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., were accepted in each case.

Irish Drugs.

The "Irish Independent" of March 13 has an article on what it calls the "Boycott of Irish Drugs in England." The following "argument for retaliation" is put forward :

Last year some English capitalists in the drug business made an effort to capture the contracts for Irish unions, and in some cases they succeeded, as they cut the price below cost. Unfair as this is in itself, something more remains to be told. An eminent Cork firm—the Cork Chemical and Drug Co.—tried the experiment of seeking for contracts in Great Britain, as a sort of retaliatory measure; but in each case—and they tried in Aberdeen, Liverpool, Coventry, Exeter, Edinburgh, Leicester, Glasgow, Leeds, Northampton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, etc.—the answer was the same, and they were told that only local tenders would be considered. Surely Irish public boards, for a much stronger reason, should give a similar answer to the British capitalists who try to undermine one branch of our industrial life. The injustice, however, of the whole business lies in the fact that the Local Government Board insist that the lowest tender, no matter from where it comes, must be accepted.

The Granard Board of Guardians at their last meeting, referring to the Cork Chemical and Drug Co.'s protest, passed a resolution declaring that no English firms need tender for drugs, etc., as the Irish firms would get a preference.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

"Where Early Fa's the Dew."

All the members of Dumfries and Maxwelltown Chemists Association met recently. Mr. Allen occupied the chair. A very pleasant hour was spent, during which matters of local interest were discussed.

Business Changes.

Mr. W. D. Drummond (recently of Crail), chemist and druggist, has commenced business at Crosshill, Fife.

Mr. Walls, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. R. W. Barclay, Spa Pharmacy, Well Street, Moffat.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf-club.

The fixtures for the season include matches at Largo on the Spring Holiday, when club prizes and the first for the "Gibson Handicap Medal" will be competed for. At the Braids on May 17, June 14, and September 6, and at Lanark on the Autumn Holiday, "Gibson Handicap Medal" matches will be played. The ties for the six rounds in the hole-and-hole competition ("Connell Smith Putter") must be finished by April 8, 28, May 13, 27, June 10 and 24 respectively. The "bogey" competition (medal presented by Mr. David Brown) will be played on the Braids on June 22. Further particulars from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alexander McCutcheon, 2 Marchmont Street, Edinburgh.

Glasgow University and Pharmacy Degree.

In view of the statement regarding the probable establishment of a Science (B.Sc.) degree in pharmacy in the Scottish Universities which Professor Stockman made at last week's dinner of Glasgow chemists, a little piece of business which came before the Glasgow University Court at its meeting last week is of particular interest. A draft of the proposed regulations for the degree of B.Sc. (Pharm.) and outlines of the examinations in connection therewith, were received by the University Court from the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Clerk suggested that the communication should be remitted to a committee, who could collect information as to what other universities are doing in the matter, and then a draft ordinance could be prepared for Glasgow University, or a general ordinance applicable to all the Scottish Universities could be drawn up. Professor Stewart pointed out that the scheme promises to be expensive, as it involves lectureships in pharmaceutics and *materia medica*. He suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society should be approached to see if it would be willing to contribute a share of the expense. Dr. Murray remarked that the committee could gather information on that and other points. Ultimately a committee was appointed to deal with the matter, Dr. McVail being appointed convener.

Glasgow Notes.

At a sale of chemist's stock in the city the other day, which was attended by many outsiders, soaps, perfumes, etc., realised more than retail prices.

The private conference on March 9 was remarkable for a full attendance of town and country members of the Pharmaceutical Society and the two local Associations.

Mr. Gilmour's strictures on the growing evil of the medical prescribing of proprietaries and nostrums has given rise to a correspondence in the "Herald," initiated by a medical man who sides strongly with the censor of the practice, which he particularly condemns as a prolific source of indiscriminate self-medication.

For some years past chemists have had occasion to complain of the inclusion in the trades section of the local Post Office Directory, under the heading "Registered under the Pharmacy Acts," of the names of many unregistered persons. In preparation for the forthcoming issue of the Directory the publishers are sending out slips, in which the persons concerned are to enter their own designations, and they are accordingly warned that they must take the legal consequences of assuming any style or title to which they have no statutory right.

The echoes of the dinner still resound. The local newspapers gave good reports of the function, which was thus described by one journal: "Local pharmacists dispensed hospitality in the Grosvenor last night; a pleasant prescription." The dinner is unanimously pronounced to have been the most successful affair of the kind ever held in Glasgow. Dr. A. M. Robertson, the Hon. President of the Association, in the course of his racy reminiscent speech, convulsed his hearers by recalling the fact that the first local trade organisation was known as "The Glasgow Druggists' Early-closing Association."

French News.
(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE DEATH is announced at Marseilles of M. Rietsch, formerly professor of medicinal chemistry and bacteriology at the school of pharmacy of that town. He was an ardent advocate of pharmacy for the pharmaciens and an indefatigable worker.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.—Confirming a judgment of the Tribunal of Troyes, the Court of Appeal of Paris decided on March 14 that the decree of May 13, 1893, relative to the employment of young persons is not applicable to *offices de pharmacie*.

A GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—The pharmacists past and present of the Marseilles hospitals paid a graceful compliment to Professor Domergue recently by presenting him with a Cross of the Legion of Honour set in diamonds, on the occasion of his nomination to that Order. M. Domergue is chief pharmacist of the hospitals at Marseilles and professor of pharmacy at the Faculty.

REGULATING PRICES.—In September 1903 the proprietors of a prominent pharmacy in Paris known as the Syndicat des Grandes Pharmacies Commerciales brought an action for damages against MM. Fumouze Frères, the well-known firm of manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialities, on the ground that they were acting illegally in imposing minimum prices to pharmacists for the sale of their products. The case was heard in the first instance before the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine, which sits at Paris, and judgment was given in favour of the defendants. The point at issue was one of considerable interest, and to most competent people the ultimate result was never in doubt, but there is a text in the French Law Code which distinctly prohibits the cornering of any particular product or merchandise with a view to putting the price up or down at the will of astute speculators, and thus paralysing free competition. It was on this text that the legal advisers of the Syndicat des Grandes Pharmacies Commerciales based their argument and hopes; and the case was duly taken to a higher court, which has recently delivered a judgment again in favour of MM. Fumouze Frères, the defendants, with all their costs to be paid by the plaintiffs. The original judgment gave the defendants a sum of 40*l.* (1,000 f.) as damages for certain abusive articles published by the plaintiffs, but this part of the judgment has been quashed. The articles in question appeared in the organ of the Syndicat known as "La Gazette de Santé," and were exceptionally violent and persistent.

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER.—The question of the treatment of cancer by the method adopted by Dr. Doyen has given rise to a new incident. Desirous of communicating to the scientific world certain new facts which, according to him, seem to demonstrate the possibility of the transmission of cancer to animals as the result of the inoculation of the *micrococcus neoformans*, the doctor recently addressed to the Paris Academy of Medicine an application to be registered for the reading before that body of a paper on the etiology of cancer, explaining his latest researches. At the same time he submitted the text of the paper he desired to read and added the collection of his micrographic preparations. He also asked that a committee should be named specially to examine the results of the inoculation of animals. The Academy has refused Dr. Doyen's applications and has informed him that they could not name a committee which would apparently cover at least part of the same ground as that of the committee named by the Society of Surgeons for a similar purpose some time ago. It is expected that Dr. Doyen will read his paper before another scientific society. It is stated here that Dr. Doyen has just been lecturing in Brussels on his cancer-treatment. He mentioned, amongst other things, that he has found an entirely new serum, which he can use effectively as a means of diagnosing cancer. By its means the cancerous nature of a malady is revealed when one drop of the patient's blood is added to nine drops of the serum.

A BILL has been introduced in the California Senate relative to the sale of carbolic acid. Should the Bill become law no carbolic acid may be sold stronger than a 5-per-cent. solution, and the label must contain a list of antidotes. The sales are to be registered.

Australasian News.

Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australia," a journal established by the proprietors of this journal, and published in Melbourne, Vic. Copies of the monthly issue can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other, societies:

- Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
- Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.
- Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
- Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
- Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

New South Wales.

THE NEW REGISTER of chemists was issued in the "Gazette" of January 11. It contains 877 names, divided among the following qualifications: 339 are pharmacists registered under the preceding Act, 4 are registered as having been in business before 1876, and 3 as assistants before 1876; 6 are chemists and druggists of Great Britain, and 2 pharmaceutical chemists of Great Britain; 4 are pharmacists of Victoria, and 2 of South Australia; 32 have passed the examinations since 1897. The remainder have secured registration without examination under the provisions of the Act of 1897; 86 were in business before 1897, but probably had been unable to secure registration under the preceding Act; 288 were assistants before the passing of the Act of 1897, and 110 were apprentices. Only one is entered as assistant in a public hospital before the passing of the Act in 1897.

Queensland.

MR. F. M. BAILEY, the Colonial Botanist to the Government of Queensland, is the subject of an appreciative biography in the Summer Issue of the "C.D.A." Mr. Bailey went out to South Australia in 1839, and was appointed Colonial Botanist of Queensland in 1881. He is a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

South Australia.

PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—It is proposed to hold a Pharmaceutical Conference at Adelaide in September. When the delegates to the Conference in Melbourne in October, 1903, had finished the business for which they had been called, so impressed were they of the importance of more frequent discussions by representatives of the various States that they, without expressly moving in that direction, seemed greatly in favour of holding one at a near date, and, if possible, fitting it in with the Science Association, thus making the one journey serve both functions. As the Science Association is timed for September in Adelaide, and as the interim provides none too long notice, the Pharmacy Board of South Australia has adopted the suggestion to move for the holding of a Conference. It appointed a committee to begin operations, and forwarded a recommendation to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia. This was adopted, and the Council as a whole will act with the Board committee. The committee will then be: Messrs. Harry Bickford (President, Society), J. White (President, Board), G. A. Parker, E. S. Cooper, A. E. Hustler, E. Dawson, E. F. Gryst, C. F. Williams, and J. H. Young.

Victoria.

P.A.T.A. MATTERS.—The first annual meeting of the Victorian P.A.T.A. was held on January 12. The annual report and balance-sheet were adopted, and a discussion ensued as to the advisability of inaugurating, in place of the present system of preventing price-cutting, a rebate method. It was decided that the present system is working so satisfactorily that it is not advisable to change. The question as to the amount of the annual subscription was also debated, but left to the Council to deal with.

New Companies & Company News.

NATIONAL CARBIDE Co., LTD.—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 preference, 35,000 ordinary, and 10,000 as may be decided). Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Mann George Dépôts, Ltd., to undertake the exploitation of chemical and electro-chemical processes, relating particularly to the manufacture, purchase, and sale of carbide of calcium and kindred products, etc. Registered office, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

ENTWISTLE BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dentists, makers and manufacturers of and dealers in artificial teeth and dentures, chemists, druggists, chiropodists, etc. The first subscribers are: W. M. Veitch, L.D.S., R.C.S., 112 Princes Road, Liverpool, dentist; J. N. Veitch, 112 Princes Street, Liverpool, banker; W. R. Smith, 38 Linnet Lane, Liverpool, chemist and druggist; F. R. Smith, M.P.S., 38 Linnet Lane, Liverpool, chemist and druggist; H. W. Shely, 13 Norton Street, Liverpool, artificial-tooth maker; J. F. Maguire, M.R.C.V.S., 7 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool; and J. Brisco, 88 Daysbrook Lane, W. Derby, Liverpool, cashier. No initial public issue. Table "A" mainly applies.

HILL EVANS & CO., LTD.—The report for 1904 states that, after paying interest on the first mortgage debenture stock, the first half-year's dividend on the preference shares, and the interim dividend on the ordinary shares, there is a balance of 10,462*l.* The directors recommend that 850*l.* be placed to reserve fund and 150*l.* to reserve for premium on first mortgage debenture stock; payment of a further dividend on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year; placing 300*l.* to a special development account, and carrying forward 2,962*l.*

SALT UNION, LTD.—The report for the year ended December 31, 1904, states that prices have been gradually declining throughout the year. Depreciation has been written off craft and rolling stock, and a further 20,000*l.* has been placed to the depreciation reserve fund. The net profit for the year amounts to 87,022*l.*, or, including the balance brought forward from 1903, 89,770*l.* From this has to be deducted debenture interest for the year—54,000*l.*—leaving an available balance of 35,770*l.* The directors recommend a dividend for the year of 3*s.* each on the preference shares, placing to depreciation reserve fund 20,000*l.*, and carrying forward 770*l.*

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.—The ordinary general meeting was held on March 10 at the Cannon Street Hotel. Sir Alexander Wilson presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, March 11, p. 380), said that the profits made by the company were about 16,000*l.* less than those of last year. The profits had ranged since the formation of the company between 242,000*l.* and 272,000*l.* per annum. The industry, as a whole, was in a very healthy condition, and business for the current year continued satisfactory. The Board proposed to write off for exploration, inspection, and development of properties a further sum of 20,000*l.*, bringing the amount so written off since the formation of the company up to 76,702*l.* This might appear to the shareholders to be a very large sum, but the Board had considered that it was in the best interests of the company that they should be fully posted as to the existence and potentialities of borate deposits in various countries, as they looked upon the money so expended as a sort of insurance fund. The report was unanimously agreed to.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE Co., LTD.—The annual general meeting was held on March 11 at the Cannon Street Hotel. Mr. Thomas C. Wright, who presided, called attention to the depressed condition of trade during the past twelve months, and congratulated the shareholders on the fact that without departing from their established prudential policy they were able to pay the same dividend and carry forward as large a sum as last year. The profit of 80,000*l.* earned in the difficult circumstances indicated in the report seemed to him satisfactory. Gas and mineral burning-oils had fallen in price, and fresh sources of mineral oil, in quantities at present seemingly inexhaustible, were being opened in Europe and Asia, while, unfortunately for candlemakers, hardly any of these oils had been found to contain solid paraffin; this substance, now become the most important material for candle-making, was practically, for commercial purposes, found only in Scotch and American oils, which formed a close market, with supplies reported to be diminishing. Accordingly its heightened price was maintained, to the serious detriment of the users of low-priced candles, the demand for which fell off considerably last year, and did not show improvement at present. Although profit rates were disagreeably low, both the company's factories were at present well employed. The report, a synopsis of which appeared in the *C. & D.* of March 4, p. 356, was adopted.

The Chemists' Exhibition.

THE eleventh annual Chemists' Exhibition, organised by the "British and Colonial Druggist," is being held this week at Covent Garden Theatre, Bow Street, W.C. The exhibition was opened on Monday by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, and is to remain open till Friday night. We give below, in alphabetical order, notes of the chief features of the exhibits.

AERATORS, LTD., are showing "Sparklet" syphons (1904-5 pattern). These are fitted with a valve pin, which prevents the water from coming into contact with the steel bulb. An instructive display is made of all the parts (seventeen pieces in all) used to make a complete "Sparklet" syphon. The company now make the "Mabor" plug filter, which is adaptable to any household tap. The body of the filter is now cast, however, in pure tin, and not brass as before.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, LTD., have a fine assortment of tastefully-packed specialities, perfumes, and toilet-soaps in a very pretty setting. Some of the "outers" for the various proprietaries, such as Chemical Food (grey and white edged with gold-blocked seal), cough balsam, cod-liver oil emulsion, and the toilet-soaps, are very chaste. Mr. Hanbury, jun., and his staff are assiduous in explaining the preparation of the various fine samples of resinoids (iridin, cimicifugin, phytolaccin, etc.) shown, the mode of obtaining the perfectly-shaped capsule, jujube, lozenge, or cachou, the art of pill-coating and the compression of tablets. A special demonstration of tablet making is given with the aid of a full-size rotary tablet-machine, adaptable to running by motor, which is capable of turning out from 800 to 1,000 tablets a minute. A neat model of the large machine is exhibited with which tiny cachous are being made, and there are one or two "Duplex" hand tablet-machines. These machines are a centre of unfailing interest.

THE AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN CO. have a Matthews soda-fountain outfit and various syrups and fruits for flavouring beverages.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OPTICAL CO. have a display of spectacles and eye-glasses, several kinds of trial-cases, ophthalmoscopes, and trial-frames. The last-named include a new variety designed by Dr. Maddox, which are light and calculated to make frame-fitting a fine art.

ARMOUR & CO., LTD., have, as one of their attractions, a balloon photograph of their works at Chicago—said to be one of the largest photographs on record. The most recent Armour production is red bone-marrow perles. These are soft, gelatin-coated, and each contains a quarter of a teaspoonful of fresh bone-marrow. The perles are packed in bottles of 100, 500, and 1,000. A booklet on "Suprarenalin Therapy," which is being distributed, contains formulae for making suprarenalin compounds—such as snuff, insufflating-powder, ointment, and suppositories. The pocket insufflator is a neat, effective, and inexpensive article. Peptonising-powders are now put up one dozen tubes in box, each tube containing sufficient powder to peptonise one pint of milk. In another part of the theatre a fine display of toilet-soaps is made, the newest series, called "Sylvan," "Fine Art," and "Medicinal," being put up in specially attractive styles. Vaso-buttermilk complexion-soap, a recent introduction, is packed in red and silver wrappers. The super-cream shaving-soaps "suit the face," according to an automatic illuminated sign on the summit of the stall.

BAISS BROTHERS & STEVENSON, LTD., make the "Golden Fish" cod-liver oil emulsion a feature of their exhibit, a huge model of the bottle towering above a stack of the normal bottles of emulsion. A good idea is embodied in the "Ice-test" cod-liver oil (Neilsen), the oil being put up in specially designed bottles for chemists' sale. The label and package are distinctive and taking. New packages for carbolic acid, "Domestic" embrocation, and "Golden Grain" extract of malt are also shown, all good lines from the point of view of quality and profit.

ADA S. BALLIN shows various publications concerning the management and rearing of children, and a special feeding-bottle.

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD., demonstrate the working of the physiotype process, which was fully described in these pages a few weeks ago.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD., have several machines on view in which chemists will be interested. The "Buckley-Bennett" hand tablet-machine, the "Auto" still, and a variety of hand pill-machines are included. There is also an improved pill-coater for hand use, a small drug-mill, and a few types of emulsifiers.

THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., LTD., show their well-known filtering apparatus in many different patterns. The "Berkefeld Aseptic Irrigator" is for supplying sterilised water of equal temperature for surgical purposes. The "Winco" semi-rotary wing pumps, for lifting and forcing oily and other heavy liquids, are worth noting.

BRAND & CO., LTD., to their essences of beef, mutton, veal, and chicken, and other meat products, have added, beef-tea tabules. The purpose of the tabules is to provide a cup of beef-tea extemporaneously by the simple addition of hot water. A bowl of beef-lozenges at this stall provides ample opportunities for sampling.

JOHN T. BURDEN lets no one forget the charm of Luce's eau de Cologne, the tenacity of the "Fly Cemetery," the recuperative properties of Guy's tonic, the dentifricial value of "Fuo," the brilliancy of "Mirella" gold-enamel, or of Stemp's lamp-wicks. He has also taken under his fostering care Andrew's liver-salt and King's table-salt.

W. BUTCHER & SONS have a representative selection of their cameras and photographic accessories. For 1905 numerous improvements have been introduced in the "Maxim," "Carbine," "Clincher," "Pilot," "Express," "Craven," "Midg," "Ralli," and "Cameo" cameras, which will tend to increase the popularity of these series.

CAMWAL, LTD., have a stall in the body of the theatre whereat their chief specialities are displayed, and in the grand tier one comes across a cosy room (the Royal Box) fitted up for interviewing customers. Dry lemonade or lemon soda, under the name of "Limonette," is the new season's beverage. It meets the taste of those people who object to the sweetness of the ordinary lemonade.

CHAMELEON SIGNS, LTD., make an attractive corner of the exhibition with these taking advertisement signs. The succession of coloured lights which pass over the back of the opaque advertisements are as pretty as they are effective. One wonders how the colours are produced and what agency it is that keeps us the never-ending succession until, on seeing the working parts, wonder is changed into admiration of the simplicity of the arrangement.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO. devote the central display of their exhibit to Ricksecker's perfumes, which we mentioned last week as being their new agency. The principal series are the "Gyp," "Golf Queen," "Violet Incarnate," "Ping Pang," "Attar Tropical," and "Attar Violets." There are some taking ideas put into these goods, the "Golden Gate" perfume, for instance, having some gold leaf mixed with the liquid. Another recently added agency is that of C. P. Blaize, of Paris, the leading perfumes being "Bruyères" and "Viola Florida." "Feuilles Pouddrées" is a new brand of face-powder paper, one of the packages having a little looking-glass on the page. Pump-sprays and glass sprinklers of new form are also shown, and the series of toilet articles is increased by the addition of "Glissene Snow Drift." Dark-room lamps, in which a coloured liquid surrounds an electric lamp, are used as corner ornaments of this stall.

CLAY, PAGET & CO., LTD.'s. exhibit is made up of malted farina, Paget's modified milk, diabetic milk, and "Germ-free" feeding-bottles. The novelty in the feeding-bottles is in the cylindrical shape, which admits of a stream of water from the tap being run through the bottle for cleansing purposes.

THE COSMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD., exhibit "Kuma," which is used mainly as a dentifrice. It is put up in triangular bottles, with sprinkler stoppers for retail sale, and for dentists' use in large bottles holding about half a pint of "Kuma."

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD., magnetise the onlooker with an elaborate design in pills (of different coloured coatings) setting forth the title of the company and the two dolphins which form part of the company's trade-mark. The letters patent, with seal attached, granted to the late Mr. Arthur H. Cox for his pill-coating invention, is also a prominent object in the exhibit, and every visitor is anxious to participate in the pill-counting competition

Messrs. Cox have instituted. The twelve competitors who guess nearest the correct number of iron pills contained in a large bottle displayed in the stand will each be presented with a counter stand filled with a selection of bottled tablets bearing name and address on the label. Among a large selection of pills and tablets may be discovered an effervescent lithia tablet, which is completely soluble and makes a perfectly clear solution.

CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ have a large cabin built of sponges, the walls comprising samples of the various kinds of sponges sold by chemists. The front wall of this erection contains some beautiful specimens of honeycomb sponges, and overhead are some extra large samples of the same variety of sponge. Tackna sponges, a cheap imitation of honeycomb, are new, and suitable for customers who want gold at the price of silver. This display includes sponges boxed at all prices, one case we examined consisting of sponges that could be profitably sold at as low a price as fourpence.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co. have a complete range of all their well-known perfumes and toilet-preparations in a gorgeously bedecked pavilion. Special attention is being directed to the many toilet-specialities which the company put up under the chemist's own name. The list of "Crown" preparations is too long to do anything but hint at, but chemists who have not already done so might with profit sample the "Crown Mitcham," "Crown Special," and "Crown Series" lavender-waters. The very latest is a very smart soap bowl (in wood) of special shaving-soap, costing 18s. per dozen.

DAISY, LTD., have a small space principally devoted to a display of the many ingenious mechanical and pictorial advertising-devices employed by the company to promote the sale of "Daisy" powders. The "Daisy" headache-powder is only one of many. There are also "Daisy" shampoo-powder, foot-powder, tooth-powder, seidlitz-powders, etc.

A. DE ST. DALMAS & Co. have so many varieties of plasters that it is difficult to particularise. A new form of indiarubber adhesive plaster on holland is finding a use—not quite surgical—for mending golf-sticks. It is fittingly supplied in caddies as well as on spools. Manna cakes, a substitute for castor oil, are again being pushed, packets of ten tablets being retailed at 1s. (P.A.T.A.).

THE ERASMIC Co., LTD., have the familiar pavilion in heliotrope and white where the Erasmic perfumes, soaps, and other toilet-preparations are given full justice. The "cheapest toilet-soap"—a wonderful twopenny cake—and "Gaiety Complexion-soap" are among the latest Erasmissms.

FARROW & JACKSON, LTD., exhibit soda-fountains and other aerated-water machinery for use with liquefied carbonic-acid gas. A duplex fountain is a prominent feature, as well as novel soda-fountain accessories. A cocktail-mixer with a special spoon for keeping back the ice is a clever idea.

WM. GARDNER & SONS have one of their patent "Rapid" sifter and mixers exhibited. The style and usefulness of these machines has often been referred to in this journal, our Winter Issue, for instance, containing full particulars of the several varieties.

J. E. GARRATT is creating considerable interest with the Veedee Vibrator. The virtues of the Vibrator as a remedial agent, as a quick-seller, and as a profit-bringer, are earnestly brought before all who approach the Garratt *salon*.

THE GEM SUPPLIES Co., LTD., have their usual exhibit of bath-cabinets, stills, and steam cookers. The Gem pure-water still is probably the most fascinating from the professional point of view.

E. GÉRAUT & Co. show English syphons à la Géraut, the newest pattern of porcelain-lined syphon-head being included. The patent clip-top seltzogenes are well set off by being fitted to handsome cut-glass coloured vases, but the ordinary vases are also shown.

JOHN GOSNELL & Co., LTD., have a small but neat display of their "Cherry Blossom" preparations and their latest, the "Cherry Rose" series. The latter have taken on very well, especially in South America, the United States, and India. The bright-coloured labelling and the heavy character of the perfume make it, according to the

company's representative, peculiarly adapted for hot countries.

CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY show various dairy products, such as junket-tablets, cheese-colouring, and lactic ferment. The last-named is used for ripening milk and cream for cheese and butter making.

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, LTD., are introducing a new perfume, "Lily of Japan." It is fragrant, nattily produced, and may be had in sizes to retail at from 1s. to 5s. per bottle. Compressed tablets are also being made a feature. Specimens are exhibited of chocolate and sugar coating that show a degree of finish and polish good to look upon. Capsules and perles exhibit a uniformity and perfection of finish that commend them to the pharmacist who knows the trouble they are to produce, and "comparison with other makes" is prominently invited. A special case is devoted to crude drugs in neat glass cylinders. Fine samples of ipecacuanha (spurious and real), tonka beans, vanilla-pods, musk-pods, and so forth lend variation to a complete and comprehensive exhibit.

DR. HOGYES' ASBESTOS SOCK Co. have loofahs and loofah-made articles on view, besides the asbestos-sock, now well known in the trade.

J. ELDREDGE HOLDsworth is exhibiting the patent collapsible tube closing machine we illustrated last year.

HOUGHTONS, LTD., the organisation that has resulted from a combination of five leading firms in the photographic trade, show a bewildering number of new things in cameras and fittings, to which we hope to refer in detail at an early date.

HOWISON & Co., the London agency for the Seamless Rubber Co., of New York, have at their stall some thousands of samples of the goods, all in rubber, produced by this company. The *fleur de lis* pattern of rubber goods is new to this country and is exhibited in hot-water bottles, fountain-syringes, and tobacco-pouches. Atomisers, teats, tubing of all kinds, bandages, and indiarubber stopples may be also mentioned as special productions.

IDRIS & Co., LTD. (in the person of Mr. F. W. Ashton), is insistent in pointing out to all inquirers the superiority of the "Waterways of China." There are few so uninitiated as not to know that the new porcelain-nozzled syphons of Idris are indicated, and the initiation of the unthinkable few is rapid and thorough when the elegant Idris exhibit is reached. The externals of the pavilion are pretty and have a distinction all their own. The three giant syphons, with internal flashlights in continuous motion, attract the outsider, and the fact that Idris & Co. specialise in the production of medicinal aerated waters is a useful thing for pharmacists to know. The dry ginger-ale, in bottles gold-capsuled with black and gold labels, are very good style.

J. S. W. PREPARATIONS, LTD., is a company which are marketing the "John Strange Winter" toilet-articles. The exhibit is interesting as demonstrating that a successful novelist may also have ideas in other directions. The chief articles are hair food, Karmalak, Lakshmi, and crème marquise.

THE JACKO DUST Co. has a stall of monkeys (stuffed) and insect-powder. The insecticide is called "Jacko Dust," and the stuffed specimens are intended for window-displays.

MARION JAMES & KER, LTD., devote their exhibit primarily to packed goods. These include the well-known Royal Court hair-dyes and a Royal Court special shaving-soap. There is also a giant box of face-powder (to sell at 1s.), which looks as if it would hold at least 6 oz. The latest toilet-soap is Savon Royale au Fleurs, three tablets in box, each tablet wrapped in silk, with gilt lettering. The price per tablet is 2s. 6d. Cleopatra massage-cream (1s. 6d. per bot.) is smartly produced, and the same may be said of Eau de Quinine. "Petryl," the "hair-food" recently put on the market by this company, retails nominally at 3s. 6d. per bottle. It is sold through special agents, one being appointed in each district, and he is given coupons entitling him to sell a 3s. 6d. bottle for 1s. 6d.; this leaves the retailer a profit of 50 per cent.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS Co., LTD., are showing cyllin and its products. Of the latter the newly introduced preparations are lano-cyllin (containing 5 and 10 per cent. of cyllin), cyllin inhalant (used for chest complaints), and cyllin dusting powder. Cyllin is also prepared in the form

of palatinoids for internal administration where intestinal or stomachic disinfection is desired. Jeyes' automatic disinfectant distributor is shown in action. This is a little apparatus for automatically measuring and delivering Jeyes' fluid to lavatory tanks. Chemists should obtain particulars of this apparatus, as it is one that insures a customer using disinfectant in a rational manner.

JOHNSON & SONS are retaining the interest of former years with their dazzling exhibits of gold chloride, silver nitrate, and potassium chloropluminite. Other photographic chemicals to be seen there include "Bromol," a new developer, and Johnson's mountant.

JULES LANG & SON have a representative selection of bottles suited for packing chemists' goods. Among those shown is a series of upright opaque pots with red celluloid lids, now so much used for toilet-creams. Willingness to make any new-pattern bottle is exemplified by a set of models of special bottles, as frequently a chemist finds it pays to bottle one of his proprietaries in a distinctive bottle.

LESLIES, LTD., the inventors of brown holland strapping and tape plasters, show their well-known lines in conjunction with newly introduced plasters, such as the "British Empire" series. Geneva crepe bandages, in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 13 inches, are obtainable, widths over 6 inches being usually applied as binders. Rubber plasters, in small packages to sell at 2d. and 4d., are also shown, and a new brand of imported eau de Cologne—"Gegenüber dem Rudolfplatz."

J. E. LOCKYER, who specialises in photographic solutions, is this year advertising to the public the "Evelyn" preparations, which should mean a greater demand for these goods. The series contains some new lines such as powder developer, but this form, whilst meeting a demand, is not intended to replace the liquid developers.

J. L. LYON & Co. are agents for the "Britannia" brand (yat-made) filtering-paper, and all sizes, from the baby to the mammoth filter, are to be seen at their exhibit. In the background one observes likewise a horn of civet, samples of Dalmatian flowers and powder, Italian water-white castor oil, essential oils, and other drugs.

THE "M. D." DISINFECTANTS Co. are showing, under the aegis of a lady in nurse's costume, a full line of disinfectants.

THE MALTICO FOOD COMPANY are showing their food specialities, directing special notice to the P.A.T.A. protection of their prices.

W. MARTINDALE, having captured the medical profession, is now turning attention to dentists. The "Martindale" brand of dental compo is being much sought after, and a special packing of dental anaesthetics has caught on. Gelatin capsules in large variety are shown, and a series of iodates (calcium iodate, bismuth subiodate, zinc iodate, mercuric iodate) are coming into vogue as antiseptics and healers. The Lysiform compounds now include Lysiform mouth-wash, dental dressing, dusting-powder, toilet and medicinal shaving-soap, tooth-powder, &c., and there is a very complete selection of "packed" goods on view (bay rum, carbolic tooth-powder, compressed tablets, effervescent preparations, emulsions, dentifrices, &c.). The sterilising of surgical dressings by prescription is now being made a feature of the Martindale laboratory, and a large steriliser has been specially fitted up for the purpose.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, LTD., have carded goods, packed goods, photographic specialities, and druggists' sundries galore. The "Charterhouse" photographic goods are popular, and the wonderful Japanese tooth-brushes come in for much attention. The preparations of W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, form a large portion of the exhibit. Altogether a comprehensive and businesslike exhibit.

FRANK NEWBERY, who made a hit with his cup shaving-brushes some time ago, has added improved patterns, the advantages of which are apparent on inspection. A good idea of Mr. Newbery's is to supply a photographic showcard, where one of his cup shaving-brushes and an ordinary shaving-brush, both laden with lather, are shown side by side. A purchaser after studying this card will have no difficulty in plumping for a "cup" brush. The badger brushes are sterilised before being sent out, a point which the educated customer can appreciate.

OOWANA, LTD., exhibit the various packings of Oowana

soap. The bath soap-bowls have been referred to in the C. & D. recently, and since then a miniature wooden bowl of soap for shaving purposes has been introduced. The latter is a shilling line, which will attract shavers by its obvious advantages.

C. OPFEL & Co. have a display of Friedrichshall water and appropriate advertising literature.

W. T. OWBRIDGE, LTD., have a little alcove in which the various Owbridge preparations are shown. Show-cards and other advertising devices are numerous.

PARKE DAVIS & Co. make, as they always do, a very attractive display. Mr. Hickey, Mr. Sidney Jamieson, Mr. Pinto Nash, and a cohort of other well-known P.D. representatives are telling interested pharmacists and casual laymen the advantages of "Euthazel" over other toilet-jellies. "Euthazel" is a combination of witchhazel and the eucalyptol base, and is put up in collapsible tubes in the same way as eucalyptol; it sells at the same prices, and bears equally good profits for the retailer. A new nebuliser, the "Glaseptic," is said to be as efficient for the spraying of heavy oils as for aqueous solutions. The nebuliser is all glass, and may be corked up bottle fashion. The list of "nobby" packed specialities issued by the firm is increasing. The most seasonable are probably red clover blood-purifier and sulphur lozenges. These preparations and many others are now packed in distinctive cartons, with name and address of customer printed on, or the preparations may be bought in bulk, free labels being supplied. Alkathymol is an alkaline antiseptic solution which is proving of considerable value in catarrhal affections. It is produced in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles.

PATEY & Co. have a neat little exhibit of the perfumes and toilet-articles with which their name is indissolubly associated. The special perfumes are called "Scattered Rose Leaves" and "Bois des Indes." Pomade Divine and dentifrices in powder and paste form are other features of this show.

"PERRIER" FRENCH NATURAL SPARKLING TABLE-WATER is the title of the company exhibiting and is descriptive of the exhibit. Dr. H. Wilson Hake, of Westminster Hospital Medical School, has given a quantitative estimation of the mineral ingredients of the "Perrier" water, showing 3.810 per cent. of total solids in 10 litres; free natural $\text{CO}_2=2833 \text{ c.c. in 1 litre}$ and an entire absence of poisonous metals.

MRS. POMEROY, LTD., are showing the much-talked-of "Skin Food" and a multitude of other beautifiers. The "liquid powder" is sent out in neatly-labelled bottles with a brush (attached by a clip) for application. In like manner the "Liquid Rouge" has a mouth-sponge "clipped" on to each bottle. "Safada" is for keeping the hands in good condition, and "Lilina" is a preparation for much the same purpose. All are attractively put up.

H. POTHS & Co. and PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON have combined to make one of the most effective and interesting displays in the exhibition. Messrs. Josephs have supplied a smart suite of fittings for a complete pharmacy, while the shop bottles, porcelain jars, and other items of pharmaceutical glassware are supplied by Messrs. Poths. Mr. Josephs, jun., is present to show visitors the solid, thorough, and artistic excellence of the fittings, while Mr. Poths describes the vitreous appurtenances. Special points to be noted in the fittings are the long show-case for counter-use; the handy little compartments for separate displays of goods in the front counter-case; the width and finish of the cupboards, and the neat and thoughtful arrangements of cupboard-lids whereby tables for the display of goods are formed by simply opening the case. The entire fittings on view are quoted at 125*l.*; the bottles, jars, etc., 50*l.*—a complete shop for 175*l.*

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE Co., LTD., ask all "those in search of a true soap to try Price's," and really their exhibit is hard to beat for variety of soaps and the artistic merit of the packages. The series shown are kept for the drug trade, and are labelled "Made expressly for" the chemist whose name follows. There is a bust of the Queen in stearin and two statues of Liberty in the same material as additional attractions to this stand. Vases of soap-bases before and after desiccating are other instructive adjuncts, and there is the ubiquitous Price's glycerin in all its crystal purity.

PURITAS DISINFECTANTS Co. show "Puritas," described as a "highly concentrated and non-poisonous" disinfectant. The same substance is obtainable in powder form and as a toilet-soap.

RAPHAEL, WHEWAY & REDFERN, LTD., occupy a cosy box on the grand tier, where they have an assortment of the instruments used in optical practice. Being next to the box occupied by the Society of Chemist-Opticians, this exhibit will probably be seen by the right class of visitors.

R. J. REUTER is not only "4711 Cologne" and "F. Mühlens perfumes," but a good deal more. The magnificent series of pump sprays produced by Mr. T. H. Martin, of Paris (for whom Mr. Reuter is also agent), make a display that induces envy and enthusiasm in the heart of the feminine visitor. These are in a great variety of gilt and silver patterns. There are specimens of 150 patterns of double-bellows perfume-sprays, and Reuter's squat china dispensing-pots are being taken up by most modern and many historic houses.

THE ROTARY PHOTOGRAPHIC Co., LTD., are attracting notice with illuminated transparencies on carbon stripping film.

JOHN SANGER & SONS have a big show of packed toilet and proprietary goods displayed in showcases of their own manufacture—the shop-fitting part of their business being on the increase. At this stand will be seen Cole's "Stoplik"—a label damper in the form of a brush, with a hollow celluloid handle (for holding water) fitted in the end with an indiarubber cork. The actual damper is of felt, and is by means of the tube of water kept continually damp. A new line of "Poudre de Riz" is being pushed. It is of elaborate get-up, and to encourage the sale an extra dozen is given free with orders for three-dozen quantities.

P. & F. SCHAFER, LTD., show roll-top desks, bookcases, card-indexes, and other business adjuncts of a similar character.

FREDERICK SHARMAN has a small show of syphons and machinery for the production of aerated waters.

SIRLEY BROTHERS, LTD., have an almost endless assortment of ornamental tins for packing toilet-articles. Of the newer kinds, a swallow pattern tin for fullers' earth is very attractive. In put-up goods, tooth-powder in ornamental oblong tin boxes is noticeable, and the Gripfast corn-plaster should mean annihilation for corns if capacity for gripping in the corn-plaster is a criterion of efficacy. The "Nurse Margery" feeder bottle is going ahead, a figure of Nurse Margery, supplied as a window attraction to advertise the feeders, being one cause of the demand.

STILES, LTD., are showing several pretty soda-fountains and all the accoutrements and beverages necessary for the production of American beverages. The London-made "Purity" fountains are a speciality.

THE TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL Co., LTD., have "Platypus" and "Royal" eucalyptus oil as the principal lines, and in addition have a large assortment of combinations of these favourite brands of eucalyptus. These include crystallised pastilles, cachous, and cough-tablets, as well as soaps. A pocket inhaler of ivorine is a neat form of this article, taking up little room, and being adapted for either nasal or oral inhalation.

J. THEOBALD & Co. show photographic cameras and apparatus. The Albemarle series is the speciality of this firm. Visitors should note the automatic changing slide that takes six plates and occupies the space of an ordinary double dark slide.

TIDMAN & SON, LTD., have a large assortment of druggists' sundries, White's glycerin jelly and White's face-powder being to the fore. The well-known Tidman's sea-salt also claims attention at this stand, with an admirable second in popularity in the shape of the Pinnacle soap stand.

TITTERTON & HOWARD exhibit brushes and combs, some fine examples of ivory, tortoise-shell, and figured satinwood being especially noticeable. "Oatine" cream and "Marie Antoinette" shampoo-powder are also shown.

THE TREASURE MANUFACTURING Co. are specialists in toothache-wax, corn-wax, price-tickets, and so forth. The waxes are packed in air-tight tin-foil envelopes, then packed in boxes and carded. A variety of antiseptic

dusting-powders (C.I.V. foot-powder being the principal) are packed in patented slide boxes—each box having one end perforated to dust out the powder. The "Treasurette" price-tickets (also patented) are so made that the ticket and pin are in one, and the ease with which the tickets are "jabbed" on to anything will be appreciated by window-dressers of all trades.

UNITED BRITISH OILS & SUNDRIES Co. make Mitchell's castor oil, with its "agreeable nutty flavour," their leading line. In addition there is shown a full range of counter-specialities, upon the labels of which customers' names can be placed. Free carriage and free packages are also provided.

THE VINOLIA Co., LTD., is, as usual, a glittering array of flowers, humming-birds, ribbons, draperies, perfumery, and toilet adjuncts. The designer of the pavilion and its scenic accessories, and the various ladies and gentlemen responsible for the show, have apparently set out to eclipse past achievements—and have not been unsuccessful. Like Niagara Falls, Vinolia "must be seen to be realised," so no attempt will be made here to enumerate the myriad Vinolia productions. The latest thing in Vinolia soaps, however, is "white coal-tar soap." It is somewhat of a novelty in coal-tar soaps; it is sold three tablets in a box for 1s. retail. The price is protected by P.A.T.A., and the margin of profit for the retailer is good. Bay-rum shaving-soap (in sticks and cakes) is also new.

H. A. WANKLYN, with his "Peace" pillows and "Orl-wara" nail-brushes, will interest most chemists. Mr. Wanklyn is receiving many direct orders for his "Peace" pillows from the public, which he is desirous that chemists should supply. It is not even necessary to carry stock, although it is better, as a dummy pillow is supplied for window-display. Two novelties at this stall are india-rubber cushions (of porous rubber, such as is used for I.R. sponges), and finger tooth-brushes, a kind of finger-stall covered with projections, which some people prefer to the ordinary bristle brush.

WESTON & WESTALL, LTD., make an attractive display of Droitwich brine-crystals and "Mermaid" bath-salt. The former is produced by evaporation of the brine, such as is supplied at Droitwich for bathing purposes, and thus forms a means of reproducing at home the essential conditions of the Droitwich treatment. The Mermaid bath-salt is not medicated, but just a pure salt for bathing purposes, distinguished by the fact that on placing in water it dissolves at once. It sells in 1d. packets.

WOOLLEYS, LTD., impress the fact that they are "emulsion specialists" on every sightseer. Their exhibit is one perfect emulsion; moreover, it is the "Chemists' Emulsion." Their cod-liver-oil emulsion is specially packed for, and sold to, chemists only. It is produced and offered with the idea of having a uniform emulsion for chemists all over the country. Purchasers of gross quantities get one dozen large dummy cartons, for window display, along with artistic easels and other showcards.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., are only showing "spring goods." These include packed pharmaceuticals, such as citrate of magnesia, saline, health salt, sulphur and sulphur-and-sarsaparilla salts, lemon and other fruit crystals, seidlitz-powders, bath-salts, lemon-squash, fluid magnesia, and so forth. The packing and labelling of these goods is in all cases tasteful, and in many instances striking. As spring goes, and the weather gets hotter, disinfectants are indicated, so a neat assortment of these are shown in a special inside corner. They include "Sylvozone"—the non-poisonous fluid disinfectant made by the company—another "Disinfectant Fluid" put up in dark-green cartons, and carbolic acid in bright red. Wright's coal-tar specialities have also a special stand.

YOUNG'S PATENT HYGIENIC BIN Co. inculcate the principles of careful and perfect storage into the minds of pharmaceutical visitors.

The boxes on the grand tier were allotted as reception-rooms to the London Chemists' Association, the Society of Chemist-Opticians, the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, the Chemists' Defence Association, Muter's South London School of Pharmacy, and Messrs. Berdoe & Fish. On the landing of the grand staircase an interesting display was made of photographs taken by chemists, some of the examples being particularly fine.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

A N evening meeting of the members of the society was held on March 14, the Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills) in the chair. Among those present were Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. E. W. Lucas, Mr. E. A. Umney, Mr. E. T. Brewis, Mr. H. Finnemore, Mr. W. H. Lenton, Mr. W. F. Gulliver, and Mr. F. Bascombe. With a few words of introduction, Mr. Walter Hills called on Mr. J. Stuart Hills to read a paper entitled

AN INVESTIGATION ON LINUM CATHARTICUM.

Mr. Stuart Hills then summarised a long research on the active principles of *Linum catharticum*, on which he has, as Salter Fellow, been engaged for some months. In the early part of the paper a quaint extract from Gerard's "Herbal" (1633) was given, showing the early use of the plant as a strong purgative. The drug was examined by Pagenstach in 1840, this investigator discovering and naming the principle linin, to which he ascribed the purgative properties of *Linum catharticum*. Schroeder, in 1860, obtained linin in lustrous silky crystals from the dried herb by means of a method in which milk of lime and hydrochloric acid were used. The published researches, however, are characterised by a lack of details, which necessitated the present investigator working out a fresh process. Using the powdered dried herb, it was mixed with a fifth of its weight of slaked lime and ten times its weight of water, and digested for six hours by means of a steam heat. The liquid was then expressed, strained, and, after concentrating by boiling, filtered, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and boiled for five minutes. This boiling is a most important part of the process, as it has considerable influence on the yield of linin. The linin is precipitated by the boiling with acid, and is extracted with ether in the usual way. The quantity of herb operated on, 21.5 kilos., yielded 1.6 per cent. of crystalline linin; another batch yielded 1.35 per cent. The chemical and physiological part of the subject was then dealt with (see *C. & D.*, March 11, page 395), the important conclusion being emphasised that linin is not purgative, as the early investigators assumed. The conclusion of the paper referred to the fact that the percentage composition of linin is almost identical with that of picro-podophyllin; the properties of the two principles are also much alike. Dr. T. A. Henry had that day conducted an experiment to settle this question of identity, and found that when linin is mixed with picro-podophyllin the melting-point of the latter is much lowered. It follows that although the percentage composition is identical, there are still points of difference. Mr. Hills, finally regretting that the paper recorded negative results, said it was a consolation to know that it is easy to make a pharmaceutical preparation containing the properties of the dry herb, the infusion and tincture being both active.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Walter Hills said he always sympathised with a worker who got negative results, but in the present case it has been shown that linin is not the principle upon which *Linum catharticum* depends for its purgative properties. It is not an isolated case, in which a principle does not represent the physiological activity of the plant. Mr. Hills then referred to the large amount of work that had been done on such drugs as senna, ergot, and digitalis, yet no worker had produced anything that is largely used as representing these drugs. He instanced the case of a spontaneously evaporated extract of senna, which was found to have lost its activity, probably owing to a hydrolytic process. It seemed to prove that there is something in the old galenical preparations after all. A few years ago infusion of kousso was in use, the patient having to swallow the marc as well as the liquid. Koussin had been introduced as the active principle of kousso, but has, apparently, made no headway. He (the speaker) sometimes wondered whether the old infusion did not act mechanically.

Professor Crossley, who had supervised the latter part of the research, spoke of the work as one of extreme difficulty.

One property of the drug Mr. Stuart Hills had not referred to—it was rather physical than chemical—and that was that it was a heart-breaking substance; it would have taken the heart out of any other worker than Mr. Hills. He (Professor Crossley) admired the patience, perseverance, and determination which Mr. Hills displayed in his research.

Mr. Naylor said the results were not negative. For years and years they had had impressed upon them that linin was cathartic, and Mr. Hills had disillusioned them on that point; hence the research was of much value in helping to correct erroneous impressions and put one on the right line of thought. Mr. Stuart Hills had manfully struggled with an unpromising subject, and he (the speaker) felt that pharmacists ought to be gratified that the Chairman had a son who is so worthily treading in the path of research for the benefit of pharmacy. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Garsed thought the strongest point was that showing the absolute necessity of physiological experiments being conducted along with chemical experiments.

Mr. Maben commented on the large amount of solid matter in the paper, and the self-possessed manner in which Mr. Stuart Hills handled his subject. "He is a chip of the old block," said Mr. Maben.

Mr. Robert Wright said Mr. Hills had set a good example in selecting as the subject of his research one of the common indigenous plants. The object of research was to arrive at truth; and if one gets truth, what more is wanted? He did not quite gather whether Mr. Hills had arrived at any conclusion as to whether the active principle of *Linum catharticum* is a glucosidal preparation. He (Mr. Hills) had at least shown how to make active galenical preparations of the drug. *Linum catharticum* is a common plant at Buxton, and is much employed as a domestic purgative.

Professor Greenish spoke of the perseverance displayed by Mr. Hills. He was not willing, however, to accept the negative deductions. The research had but cleared the ground. The drug may contain similarly related principles, and it is impossible to tell what the research will lead to; it is full of promise.

Mr. E. M. Holmes congratulated the author on the courage he displayed in making the physiological experiments referred to in the paper. It seems that pharmacists may have something in an indigenous plant that may replace podophyllin, and he urged Mr. Hills to continue his research and reap the reward.

Mr. Stuart Hills, replying, said that Pagenstach noted that the linin he extracted had a "marked and painful effect on him" when tried internally. Linin is a remarkably stable substance. The active principle of *Linum catharticum* is probably a glucoside.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Stuart Hills, and replied to, the Chairman called on Mr. Robert Wright to read a paper by himself and Mr. E. H. Farr, entitled

NOTES ON STANDARDISED POWDERED ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS.

Mr. Wright said the present work referred to extract of belladonna leaves, and was the second of the series. The first, on *hyoscyamus* extract, was presented to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Sheffield. Mr. Wright outlined the experimental work necessitated by this research. A number of samples of the drug were examined, determinations of the yield of extract with different menstruums, the proportion of alkaloids in the finished extract, consideration of the proper standard, and observations as to the stability of the product in air. The alkaloidal content of the dried leaves was from a minimum of 0.14 per cent. to a maximum of 1.32 per cent., an average of 0.547 per cent., rather more than is generally found in the root. The one sample of leaves containing the startling amount of 1.32 per cent. of alkaloid was obtained from Messrs. Ransom, Hitchin. The average yield of extract was found to be 1 per cent. A table was exhibited showing the percentage yield of extract with menstruums varying from 1:20 to 1:4, the stronger alcoholic menstruums yielding extracts with the highest yield of alkaloid. With 90 per cent. alcohol 4 per cent. of alkaloid was obtained, against 2.15 per cent. with 50 per cent. alcohol. The results of an analysis of fractions of percolate were also given, showing that the first parts contained the larger amounts of alkaloid. Then, as regards the preparation of the powdered extract, the authors recommend the use of powdered belladonna leaves

for diluting the extract, the quantity of alkaloid in the leaves and extract being calculated and adjusted, as was the case with the recommendations in the *hyoscyamus* extract. The powdered leaves should be carefully dried before they are assayed, and should contain a sufficiently high percentage of alkaloid to permit of their being used in the proportion of two of diluent to one of extract. The authors recommend a preliminary calculation of the alkaloidal content of the powdered leaves, as it is advantageous to add the diluent to the tincture from which the extract is made, the addition preventing the formation of lumps in the extract, and enabling the extract after evaporation to be more easily removed from the pan. As regards the question of standardisation, the authors found that the most difficult of the problems that confronted them. It would be dangerous, they think, to place the standard too high. Maben has suggested that the standard for the root extract should be raised to over 1.5 per cent., but the question is one which the medical authorities will have to settle. The finished powdered extracts are best adjusted so that the extract is well diluted with the powdered leaves, the proportion of one of extract and two of leaves giving an extract that keeps well. The effect of exposure to air of the various powdered extracts prepared by the authors was in all cases a slight increase in weight, insufficient to emphasise, but enough to show the necessity of storing the product in well-closed containers.

The Chairman commented on the large amount of work Messrs. Farr and Wright have done for pharmacy, and was gratified that one of the workers has been appointed on the Committee of Pharmacopœia Referees. Belladonna is a drug that will probably always be with them. Koussou may come, hemidesmus may go, but belladonna will go on for ever. (Laughter.)

Mr. Maben said the proportionally larger amount of extractive yielded to weak alcohol would account for the relatively smaller proportion of alkaloid in the extract, a result that would be expected. He had not gathered if the authors had any standard to propose, but, judging by the remarks as to the safety, it would probably be low. If the B.P. were to adopt the principle of making one grain a safe dose of potent extracts it would mean a complete alteration of the Pharmacopœia. Many green extracts have contained more than 1 per cent., and, in his opinion, a weaker preparation would be a great mistake; in fact, to reduce the standard to 1 per cent. would be a mistake. There are quite a number of powdered extracts on the market that are not open to the objection of want of permanence.

Mr. R. A. Robinson inquired whether the authors considered it permissible to use methylated spirit in exhausting drugs from which the resulting product was in a dry condition. Cases have been known in which methylated spirit has been used in making extracts.

Mr. Deane suggested the use of exhausted powdered leaves as a diluent. This would save making an estimation of the leaves.

Mr. Wright, in reply, agreed with Mr. Maben that the relatively large proportion of alkaloids in the extracts made with strong alcohol was not due to that menstruum being superior, but to the larger quantity of extractive obtained with weak alcohol. It is possible to work up to a 10 per cent. extract by using absolute alcohol, but such an extract would not represent the drug. The question of standardisation was one for the General Medical Council; the authors simply aimed at supplying the data. Extracts containing 1, 1.5, 2.5, and 5 per cent. were on the table, all having been found to keep well. He was not qualified to answer the question as to the use of methylated spirit; it was more a question for the Excise. In using powdered leaves as a diluent, a large quantity would naturally be assayed at a time, so that there was no difficulty in using them, and he would prefer the natural leaves to the exhausted ones.

The Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the authors, said he wished to state that the discussion was not confined to the male sex (there were several ladies present). Mr. E. H. Farr replied to the vote, and the meeting adjourned to the Examination Hall.

THE EXHIBITS.

In the Examination Hall there were displayed the books recently added to the library, and Mr. E. M. Holmes had a few novelties from the Museum. Messrs. Parke,

Davis & Co. had a selection of powdered and liquid extracts on view, and an interesting dropper—Elias's bimetric minimeter. This device, which we illustrate, provides for measuring and dropping fluids in such a manner that the operator has absolute control over the flow of the liquid. Each tube is graduated so as to show the relative value of the English and metric systems of measures. By merely deflecting the projection on the top of the indiarubber bulb, and without squeezing the bulb, a valve is opened which admits air, thus enabling the minimeter to deliver a single drop at a time with perfect accuracy, or discharge fluids in larger quantities. In the Examination Dispensary an exhibition of the filtering properties of asbestos wool was being shown, the apparatus being called Seitz's filter.



Royal Institution.

THERE was a very good attendance at the Friday evening discourse on March 10, when Professor J. J. Thomson lectured on

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM.

The Duke of Northumberland was in the chair. The lecturer referred to his lecture at the Institution eight years ago, when he showed that an atom is probably made up of very small negatively electrified corpuscles cemented together with positive electricity. Not much is known of the properties of positive electricity, but it is always associated with large masses of atoms. From this and other considerations we are entitled to assume with Lord Kelvin that the atom is a sphere of positive electrification in which the negative particles are arranged within the sphere so as to maintain a compromise of equilibrium.

This was illustrated by means of a number of small floating magnets which represented the corpuscles and by their mutual actions provided a one-plane model of the atom. It appeared that the corpuscles in an atom might be looked upon as disposed in successive rings, the number being small in the inner rings but increasing in the outer ones. Definite relations can be traced between the numbers of corpuscles in the outside and inside, and instability results when those relations are varied beyond certain limits. Here there was an analogy to the regular appearance and disappearance of certain properties in series of elements arranged according to the Periodic Law. An interesting speculation was then indulged in as to the atoms of all the elements being made of the same materials and changing into different substances by re-arrangement of equilibrium. Did the universe begin with a simple form of atom, and did these unite to form more complex atoms, or was the reverse process the beginning, one huge atom gradually splitting up? The solution depends on a knowledge of the properties of positive electricity. In the latter part of his lecture Professor Thomson discussed the behaviour of an atom made up as he had supposed it to be in regard to chemical combination, and showed how conceptions like that of valency could be reached by the aid of his assumption.

A CORRECTION.—It was reported in the *C. & D.*, February 4, that a petition had been presented to the Bombay Court for winding up the Sirdar Carbonic-acid Gas Co., Ltd. The name of the company appears to have been given in error for the Sirdar's Carbonic-acid Inventions Syndicate, Ltd., and we regret the error, as we learn that the Sirdar Carbonic-acid Gas Co., Ltd., is conducting a successful business, and there is no suggestion—much less petition—that it should be wound up.

Personalities.

MAW'S EXPORT EXPERT is Mr. Robert Leng—not *Laing*, as we printed it on page 377 of last week's issue.

MR. DAVID HOWARD, J.P., of Howards & Sons, Ltd., has been elected Treasurer of the Essex Field Club.

MR. A. B. HICKISSON was unanimously elected vice-chairman of the Advertisers' Protection Society, Ltd., at the meeting on March 8.

MR. BRODRICK, M.P., has informed Mr. Valentine Norman, of Godalming, that he will give his best consideration to the Pharmacy Bill.

MR. FRED. J. EYRE reminds us that Adelaide, the home of his adoption, is not in Queensland, but South Australia—a curious slip on our part.

MR. FREDERIC R. ELLIS, F.C.S., M.P.S., of 15 Shadwell Road, Bishopston, Bristol, leaves England early in April for Mauritius, for the benefit of his health.

MR. R. H. N. JOHNSON, of De Roos, Johnson & Co. (manufacturers of De Roos's pills, therapion, &c.) 43 Holford Square, W.C., left London last week for a tour in Turkey, Egypt, etc.

MR. GEORGE BARCLAY (Barclay & Sons, Ltd., Farringdon Street, E.C.) is acting as Vice-Chairman for Mr. A. Jerrold-Nathan in his candidature for the vacancy on the Common Council for Farringdon Without.

MR. A. H. DENCE, a director of Brand & Co., Ltd., has provisionally accepted the position of Liberal candidate for Mid-Essex. Mr. Dence, who is twenty-nine years of age, has a majority against him of 3,129 votes.

ALDERMAN ROBERT GIBSON, chemist and medical-lozenge manufacturer, an ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester, and Mrs. Gibson, have long been identified with the church of St. Bride, Old Trafford, and at the annual congregational gathering a few days ago they were presented, on behalf of the congregation, with an illuminated address on the recent celebration of their golden wedding.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIFFORD PROBYN (principal of Messrs. Hooper & Co., Grosvenor Square and Pall Mall) has been appointed Deputy-Chairman of the London County Council, a position previously occupied by Mr. R. A. Robinson, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Colonel Probyn is one of the ablest business men in the drug-trade, and has long experience of civic and municipal work. He has been Sheriff of London and Mayor of Westminster.

MR. J. H. MORRIS, chemist, of Branksome, who recently sold his business to Mr. Sidney Smith (see *C. & D.*, February 18, p. 269), has gone to Portsmouth. His departure has caused a vacancy on the Branksome Urban District Council, of which he had been a member for seven years. Mr. Morris took a very prominent part in public affairs during his residence at Branksome, and was the originator of the scheme for a Free Library for the district. He approached Mr. Carnegie on the matter, and the Council having agreed to the millionaire's conditions, Mr. Morris had the satisfaction of seeing the scheme carried out. Mr. Morris tendered his resignation to the Council last week, and it was accepted with regret. Mr. Smith, successor to Mr. Morris, was formerly manager for Mr. Pumphrey, chemist, of Builth; and after Mr. Pumphrey's death he held situations with several chemists in Builth.

Trade Notes.

SULIS WATER.—As will be seen from an advertisement in this issue, the Bath Corporation are inviting tenders for a concession and the exclusive rights of bottling and selling in an aerated form the hot mineral waters of Bath. The radio-active properties of Bath waters, which have been demonstrated by Mr. Strutt, should be noted.

SEALING-WAX.—Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Fore Street, Exeter, send us a sample of a new brand of sealing-wax which they are introducing to the drug-trade. The wax is in thick sticks, and a trial of its qualities has shown us that it possesses the properties of readily melting and quickly setting, whilst the colour retains its brilliancy after fusion. The quality we examined sells at 2s. a pound.

FOR ASSISTANTS.—Aerators, Ltd., of Angel Road, Edmonton, N., are offering prizes for the best papers by bona-fide chemists' assistants on the most effective and practical method of demonstrating to the public the working and advantages of their "Sparklet" products, and of increasing their popularity. Particulars of the prizes and conditions of the competition will be found in our advertisement pages.

"EVERY-DAY DENTISTRY" is the title of a book written by Mr. F. C. Wardale, and issued by Messrs. Wardale & Co., dental mechanics, East Ham, E. The book is not a complete treatise on dental work, but an attempt to show in plain language how the usual operations necessary for supplying the public with artificial teeth are carried out in every-day practice. We believe there are many chemists who will be able to improve their dental practice by studying this book, and many more who, desiring to add the adaptation of artificial teeth to their business, want simple but practical instructions such as are here given. The book is published at 3s. 6d.

A MULTIPLE TILL.—The latest invention in cash-tills is a multiple-drawer till, introduced by Messrs. G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., of Halifax. The idea is to have a separate cash-drawer for each assistant, all in one cabinet, the stock sizes having two, three, four, and six drawers. Each drawer has a distinctive letter, and the cash columns are headed to correspond. A tuned bell rings on the opening of any of the drawers, and each drawer rings a different tone. This is held to check mistakes in cashing, not only against the employer, but of one assistant against another. The prices are from 5*l.* 5*s.* for the double-drawer till to 11*l.* 11*s.* for the six-drawer variety.

Business Changes.

BORKWOOD'S DRUG-STORES has been opened at 17 Church Road, Manor Park, E.

MR. E. MILLAR has bought the business of Mr. F. A. Bell, High Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex.

MR. A. MASON, chemist, has relinquished the business at 363 New King's Road, Fulham, S.W.

MR. J. W. BROADLEY has purchased the business of Mr. G. Stortton, 106 Wellingborough Road, Northampton.

MR. J. HEWITT has recently purchased the business of Mrs. Campion, chemist and druggist, Harlow.

MR. A. R. MATCHAM, chemist and druggist, has taken over his father's business at St. Helens, Ipswich.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES, chemist, of 1 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, has disposed of his business to Mr. Goddard.

MESSRS. MARSHALL & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, have taken over the business of Mr. J. Edmunds, 78 High Street, Kingsland, N.

MESSRS. J. B. FRANK & Co. have acquired the business of the "Army and Navy Drug Stores" at 119 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.

MR. T. O. BARLOW, formerly of Basingstoke, has bought the business of the late Mr. J. G. Sangster, chemist, at Palmerston Road, Southsea.

MR. A. ASHFIELD, from Messrs. Amoore & Co., Sloane Street, W., has purchased the business of Mr. C. E. McCoran, chemist and druggist, High Street, Shanklin, I.W.

MR. G. A. WILLIAMS, chemist, at the corner of Chapman Street and Preston Street, Hulme, Manchester, has given up retail business, and announces that he is removing to larger premises.

MR. JOHN GRAHAM, chemist and druggist, Pow Street, Workington, has relinquished the business started by him about a year ago owing to ill-health. The stock and fittings were purchased by Mr. Griffin, of Cockermouth.

A PARAGRAPH inserted in this section last week respecting Mr. D. Bryan's business at Withington was quite erroneous owing to a misunderstanding of a local reporter. We reported some weeks ago that Mr. Bryan had acquired Mr. Rawsthorne's business, which was quite correct, and no further change has taken place or is contemplated.

Westminster Wisdom:

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

SUNDAY-CLOSING.

The Sunday Closing (Shops) Bill, the second reading of which was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Avebury, on Tuesday, was, after an interesting debate, read a second time without a division.

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Joyce asked the Chief Secretary on Tuesday whether his attention had been called to the action of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in refusing to register the classes established by the Limerick Technical Education Committee, although repeatedly appealed to by the Committee, who were willing to conform to any rules they would wish to lay down; and whether, seeing that expense had been incurred both in the matter of teaching-staff and laboratory, he would ask the Pharmaceutical Society to reconsider their decision. Mr. Atkinson, who replied for the Irish Office, said his attention had not been directed to the matter alleged in the question, nor had the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction been invited to interfere in the case.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

I have had an interview, our parliamentary representative writes, with the manager of one of the largest Co-operative Supply Associations in London on the subject of the Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament. This gentleman characterised Clauses 6 and 7 as most objectionable, particularly that requiring the "registered person," within the meaning of the Act of 1868, to be a director of the company, while "an unqualified assistant or assistants may be employed for the purpose of compounding drugs or dispensing medicines." "The Bill," he added, "does not, in my opinion, seem to be framed with a view to the protection of the public, but solely in the interests of a class of tradesmen already sufficiently protected by previous Acts of Parliament. The public ought certainly to be safeguarded against the practice of unqualified persons being employed in compounding drugs and dispensing medicines, a practice which this Bill would legalise. So far as I know, it is the invariable rule of all drug companies to employ for this purpose only qualified men."

BOTTLES FOR POISONS.

Sir Thomas Dewar asked the Home Secretary on Monday whether he proposed to introduce legislation this Session to regulate the sale of poisons; and, in view of the deaths which had occurred through the taking of poisons by misadventure, notably a recent case in which a fatal dose of carbolic acid was administered to a patient under the impression that the bottle contained the prescribed medicine, he would take into consideration the advantage to be derived from a clause directing that all poisons should be sold in bottles of a distinctive shape, so that the risk of bottles of poison being mistaken for medicine might be reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Akers Douglas, who replied to the question, said: "The Lord President of the Council has under his consideration the question of legislation on this subject, but I am not in a position to make any statement as to the introduction of a Bill. Under the regulations made by the Pharmaceutical Society under Section 1 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and approved by the Privy Council, it is at the present time required that all liniments, embrocations, lotions, and liquid disinfectants containing poison must be sold in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles, and that each bottle must bear a label giving notice that its contents are not to be taken internally."

Dr. Macnamara also addressed a question to the Home Secretary on the same subject. He asked Mr. Akers Douglas whether his attention had been called to the number of deaths which had recently occurred through accidental poisoning; whether he was aware that a locking poison-bottle had been recently invented, by which, at a trifling cost, accidental poisoning could be prevented; and, if so, whether he would take steps to compel distributors of car-

bolic acid and other virulent poisons to refrain from selling poisons except in some kind of locked bottle.

Mr. Akers Douglas replied: "My attention has been drawn to several recent cases of accidental poisoning, and also to several inventions designed to minimise the risk of such accidents." After quoting the regulations made by the Pharmaceutical Society, which he had given in reply to Sir Thomas Dewar's question, the Home Secretary proceeded: "The Lord President of the Council is of opinion that it would be undesirable to prescribe the use of any special form of bottle which might give a monopoly to the patentee, and, further, that the inconvenience of a locked bottle might not improbably lead careless purchasers to transfer its contents into some ordinary vessel."

A BILL PROMISED.

I understand (writes our representative) that Sir Thomas Dewar proposes at an early date to himself introduce a Bill dealing with this admitted evil. The hon. member has been moved to do this owing to the inconclusive reply which he received from Mr. Akers Douglas, and which was to the effect that although the Lord President of the Council has under consideration the question of legislation, he is not in a position to make any statement as to the introduction of a Bill. In the constituency which Sir Thomas represents at Westminster—Stepney—it is probably no exaggeration to say that one-half of the residents are foreigners—mostly Yiddish. Two newspapers in that language circulate in the division, whilst even the timetables on the District Railway are printed in the same tongue, so large an element do the foreigners constitute among the patrons of that line. Under the circumstances it is conceivable that they are able to pay little or no regard to the ordinary labels which intimate that the contents of a particular bottle are poisonous, and there is the additional fact that, worn out by long hours of work, they are practically incapable of discriminating between the bottles at present in use for the retention of poisons. Sir Thomas therefore suggests that not only should the vessel be of the kind known as corrugated, but that its shape should be specially fashioned so that no shadow of a doubt can exist in the mind of the user as to what he has hold of. Dr. Macnamara, on the other hand, suggests that the Government should take immediate steps to compel distributors of carbolic acid and other virulent poisons to refrain from selling such liquids except in some kind of locked bottle, after the pattern of an invention which has recently been placed on the market.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL COMPANIES.

Sir John Tuke asked the Home Secretary on Tuesday whether he was aware that evasions of the Medical Act and the Dental Act, to the detriment of the public, had been effected under the provisions of the Companies' Acts; and if so, whether he proposes to initiate legislation to preclude the possibility of such evasions being effected in the future. Mr. Akers Douglas, who answered the question, said: "I am aware of the cases, recently before the Courts, to which the hon. member refers. I am not in a position to make any statement as to legislation, but I may say that the Lord President of the Council has been in communication with the General Medical Council and the Board of Trade on the subject of companies carrying on business as doctors and dentists; and the Board of Trade are, I understand, obtaining the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the question of registration of such companies under the Companies Acts."

In reference to the above, I understand that the decision of the Government to refer the question of the persistent evasions of the Medical and Dental Acts to the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown is due in great measure to the representations which have been made to them by the General Medical Council. This decision, it is considered probable, is but a preliminary to the introduction of legislation in order to preclude the possibility of such evasions of the law taking place in the future. Sir John Tuke, M.P., in an interview which I had with him, said the evil complained of arose from the fact that under the Companies Act any seven persons could form themselves into a public company. It might be one's own groom or housemaid, provided there are six other people.

Observations and Reflections.

By KRAYSER.

Export Trade

may be said to have been the "motif" of last week's issue. The remarkable development of export business which has been made manifest by the official statistics during the past year or two, and which is still in progress, is almost certainly an indication of prosperity. But this is not an inevitable conclusion. Exports are sometimes the results of inadequate demand from the regular markets, or they may be the efforts of a poor but honest country to meet its liabilities. The exports from this country, for example, increased rapidly after the peace of 1814; and that spurt of apparent prosperity, which lasted for several years, has been traced to the enormous subsidies which Great Britain made to continental nations to maintain the anti-Napoleonic combinations. "The gold of Pitt," which Napoleon always recognised as his principal obstacle, consisted largely of promises to pay, and the subsequent exports were the fulfilment of these promises.

British Foreign Trade

and British maritime supremacy have grown up together, and it is not easy to say which created the other. For centuries kings and parliaments alternately encouraged and hindered international commerce, the only apparent principle which influenced them being possibilities of taxation and the injury they could inflict on rival nations. In the reign of William III. Parliament denounced trade with France as a nuisance, on the ground that as we got more from France than France got from us we were paying a tribute to that country. Historians have only been able to piece together old records to get occasional estimates of the progress of foreign commerce. Edward III. was the pioneer of overseas trade, and in his reign, in 1355, England's imports were valued at 120,000*l.* and exports at 294,000*l.* In 1573, under Queen Elizabeth, imports had mounted to 2,100,000*l.* and exports to 1,880,000*l.* In 1696, for purposes of taxation, the values of goods imported and exported were officially fixed in books of rates, and consequently the statistics for over a century are hopelessly misleading. In 1798, however, a Convoy Act imposed an *ad valorem* duty on the real value of all exports, so that from that date these can be estimated with fair accuracy, but the real value of the imports can only be ascertained with any certainty from the year 1845, when the Board of Trade adopted new schemes of valuation.

The Death-rate of England and Wales

for 1903, as mentioned in last week's article, exhibits a gratifying lowest on record, and as this follows a previous lowest, the evidence of improved sanitation becomes notable. In 1902 the rate was 16.2 per thousand; in 1903 it had fallen as far as 15.4. The Registrar-General's office was created in 1837, and from then to 1870 the death-rate averaged 22.5. To have reduced this figure to 15.4 in so comparatively short a period is a remarkable triumph, the credit of which is principally due to the sanitary legislation of the past fifty years. Medical science and pharmaceutical skill can hardly claim to have exercised much influence in the accomplishment of this result. The Registrar-General's tables show that the improvement has occurred chiefly in regard to fevers and in tuberculous diseases, causes of death which have been especially combated by the provision of more abundant fresh air, purer supplies of water, and better hygienic conditions all round. On the other

hand, diseases like cancer, diphtheria, influenza, Bright's disease, which the medical profession has studied with such special care, are gaining in fatality. It may be that while raising the standard of comfort saves thousands of lives, a similar advance in the standard of luxury costs hundreds.

Useful Activity

is prevalent in regard to the possible second reading of the Pharmacy Bill on the 24th of this month. If nothing else results from the communications from chemists to their parliamentary representatives on this occasion, the latter cannot help advancing a little further in their acquaintance with the subject. In this campaign the Cardiff case comes to our aid like Blucher at Waterloo. I have reason to know that Mr. Lough regards this event as of the utmost importance. There is not a legislator of any colour who will not recognise that if Poisons Regulations are necessary for qualified chemists, they are at least no less necessary for unqualified companies; and Messrs. Batty Langley, Alexander Cross, and James Bailey (the gentleman with a large amount of money invested in these companies) will exercise their arts and their eloquence in vain against the judgment in Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Games Evans, Ltd. It will be useless to urge that some companies do obey the Regulations. They can do just as they please about doing so, and are subject to no penalty if they ignore them. How does this suit the Lords of the Privy Council?

The Brewster Sessions Reports

this year show a distinct tendency towards the establishment of a principle of limiting chemists to whom wine licences are granted strictly to the sale of medicated wines. This will not be unsatisfactory either from a chemist's or from the public point of view. It will be fairer than granting a licence to one chemist and refusing it to another in the same district. The special difficulty, however, lies in the definition of a medicated wine. The Pharmacopœia as a standard will not save the situation. It is both too wide and too narrow. The line wants drawing somewhere between ipecacuanha wine or even quinine-wine and sherry. If the Government laboratory were authorised to admit to a special classification such wines as should appear to them entitled to be regarded as medicinal, a chemist's wine licence might be created, and this might be granted to any chemist who wanted it almost as a matter of course.

Four Thieves Vinegar.

Mr. Eyles, of Weymouth, who wrote in this journal recently about some Arquebusade water which he had found in his stock, informs me that he also has a bottle of Four Thieves vinegar. These items were included in the stock left by the late Mr. T. B. Groves. Surely there is some theriaca somewhere. Mr. Eyles believes the Four Thieves vinegar originated with the Plague of London. I think the usual legend associates it with Marseilles, but Littré, quoting from the Abbé Lemontey, gives Toulouse as the locality and 1720 as the date of the story. It is said that four thieves plundered the dead and dying, and that when brought to trial they were pardoned on condition of giving the formula of the prophylactic they used. It was a strong vinegar, in which cloves, canella, nutmegs, garlic, wormwood, mint, sage, rue, rosemary, lavender, and camphor had been macerated, and was the lineal ancestor of our aromatic vinegar. People who wag their heads at the modern narratives of Mother Seigel's and Father Jacob's discoveries accept these stories, which the old books tell so solemnly. They do not realise that there were advertisers in those days.

DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd.,

are the exclusive Manufacturers of the well-known Non-poisonous

"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS;

They also Make and Deal in

"Solidis," "Okol," "Creocide," "Pinos," Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles, "Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators," "Formic Air Purifiers."

"Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde" (40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder), Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen, Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps, Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash "Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LONDON, E.

MILO FOOD FOR INFANTS.

QUITE A NEW DEPARTURE!

Based on Science and Practical Experience.

Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to

HENRI NESTLÉ,

48 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

G. S. MUMFORD

FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	16/- cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/- cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	15/- cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/- cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/- cwt.	EPSON SALIS, ESS Purified, Clean, and Dry.	9/- cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/- cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes).	18/- cwt.
Finest TART. ACID	Lowst. Cur. Prices	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/- cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	/10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/- lb.

* CARRIAGE PAID TO Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

SPRATT'S PATENT DOG CAKES.



Trade Terms of

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.

24 & 25 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

MILNE'S ABSORBENT COTTON

LINT BANDAGES, AND TISSUE.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE GALEN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Wilson St., New Cross Road, London, S.E.

HAYWARD'S

"EUREKA" WEED KILLER.

This is the make sold by Chemists. Season now commencing. Please write for particulars of our System of Advertising.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LTD., LINCOLN.

£100-0-0 is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person substituting imitations for

Fletcher's Hydrobromates

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

Editorial Comments.

The Poison-bottle.

THE accidental poisoning of an Army officer last week with carbolic acid contained in a bottle similar in size and shape to a medicine-bottle has aroused considerable attention, as such cases occasionally do, and questions in regard to the matter have been put in the House of Commons. The Home Secretary's replies are not altogether satisfactory, as he is apparently not informed that the Poison Regulations framed by the Pharmaceutical Society are not binding upon all who may legally sell poisons. The recent case at Cardiff, in which a limited company sold a poisonous liniment in a manner contrary to the Poison Regulations proved that companies cannot be punished for this neglect, because the regulations are not binding upon them, the judgment in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* the London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd., having ruled that companies are outside Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, which make it an offence to fail to conform to the Poison Regulations. These are only binding upon persons, but it is doubtful whether they are binding upon all persons or merely upon registered chemists. The latter are undoubtedly subject to them, and that in a more severe manner than any others who may dispense or retail poisons, for the registered chemist can only keep open shop, sell poisons, and use his title by strictly observing the Poison Regulations. The incidence of the latter upon other persons depends upon how the regulations are to be regarded. They have the force of an Act of Parliament, but their incidence depends upon whether they are taken as a sub-section of Section 1 or an addition to the whole Act. The distinction

is that Section 16 (as extended by the Amending Act of 1869) exempts from the provisions of the preceding fifteen sections apothecaries, medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons, patent-medicine dealers, and wholesale dealers. It follows that if the regulations are a sub-section to Section 1 they are not binding upon the persons named. We find it difficult to agree with the view that the regulations are an addition to the whole Act. They may more properly be regarded as in the nature of a schedule, and, therefore, limited by the references contained in the body of the Act, which references are confined to Sections 1 and 15. It follows that the position is less satisfactory for the public than the Home Secretary indicated. He left the impression on the House that every bottle of poisonous lotion, liniment, embrocation, or disinfectant delivered to the public must be a poison-bottle, whereas the majority of persons and all companies are entitled to ignore this wise provision, and many of them do. Few medical and veterinary practitioners ever send out a poison in a distinguishable bottle. This most unsatisfactory condition of the law urgently requires attention, and we are pleased to hear from Sir Thomas Dewar that he intends to supplement his inquiry by a Bill drafted for the purpose of ensuring more modern treatment of the subject than is provided in the Pharmacy Act. We would, however, suggest to Sir Thomas that the addition of a clause to the Pharmacy Bill now before the House would meet his ease; indeed, in view of the Home Secretary's statement as to Government legislation on this subject, and what we say respecting the incidence of the Poison Regulations, the best course open to the House of Commons is to read the Pharmacy Bill a second time next Friday, and refer it to a Select Committee.

Amending the Code.

IN November last a conference of Associations called by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association drafted a series of amendments to the Penal Code, with the object of making the code conform to pharmacy law. The proposed amendments are now at Albany, awaiting introduction into the Legislature, and they deal mainly with the labelling and selling of drugs and poisons. It is proposed to amend one of the sections of the existing code so that—

An apothecary, or licensed druggist, or licensed pharmacist, or a person employed as clerk or salesman by an apothecary or licensed druggist or licensed pharmacist, or otherwise carrying on business as a dealer in drugs or medicines, who, in putting up any drugs or medicines, or making up any prescription, or filling any order for drugs or medicines, wilfully, negligently, or ignorantly omits to label the same, or puts any untrue label, stamp, or other designation of contents upon any box, bottle, or other package containing a drug or medicine, or substitutes a different article for any article prescribed or ordered, or puts up a greater or less quantity of any article than that prescribed or ordered, or otherwise deviates from the terms of the prescription or order which he undertakes to follow, in consequence of which human life or health is in danger, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

The restrictions regarding the sale of poisons are slightly more elaborate than those of Great Britain. The label containing the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and place of business of the seller, must be printed (or "legibly written") in red ink. The poisons in Schedule A (analogous to Part 1 of the British Poisons Schedule) include cocaine (specifically mentioned as well as "poisonous vegetable alkaloids"), morphine, oil of bitter almonds containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, "except paregoric and such others as contain less than two grains of opium to the ounce." Schedule B contains certain things—such as aconite, eantharides, ergot, and arsenical solutions—that

are included in Part 1 of the British Schedule. The abortifacients—cotton root, oil of tansy, etc.—are also included in Schedule B with creosote, croton oil, mineral acids, salts of lead, salts of zinc, white hellebore,

or any drug, chemical, or preparation which, according to standard works on medicine or *materia medica*, is liable to be destructive to adult human life in quantities of sixty grains or less, and any such other poisons as the State Board of Pharmacy, under the authority given it by the Public Health Law, may from time to time add to either of said Schedules.

This seems a fairly inclusive section—"capable of much," as Carlyle would have said. But the regulations regarding registration of the poisons in Schedule A are also an advance, in some particulars, on those of Great Britain. For while the actual signature of the purchaser or of a witness is apparently thought unnecessary, the onus is greater on the dispenser, whose name must appear on the poison-record along with particulars of the sale. The dispenser (presumably the seller) is required "to make or cause to be made" the requisite entries, and the poisons-book is to be always "open for inspection by the proper authorities," and to be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. This looks as though undue responsibility were being thrown upon the seller, and the implied right of refusal to sell given in the paragraph that follows scarcely lightens the weight:

He shall not deliver any of said poisons without satisfying himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and that the said poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose.

By what means the seller is to "satisfy himself" as to the *bona fides* of the would-be purchaser is not set forth; and we can imagine the scorn that would be heaped upon the unfortunate English chemist who had "satisfied himself" in a case of suicide and had to appear subsequently before certain London coroners.

Shop-hours Act, 1904, Regulations.

The shop regulations which have been published this week by the Stationery Office deal with what local authorities have to do in making closing orders. They show that there will be ample protection of all interests, and that the opinion of the occupier of each shop will be asked, such person receiving a voting-paper on which he may answer the question "Are you in favour of the making of the closing order herewith?" It may be noted that the first thing a local authority has to do is to prepare a register of shops that are to be affected by any order, and this will mean that businesses mentioned in the Schedule to the Act will be excluded. The sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances is one of the entries in the Schedule.

Railway Classification.

Towards the end of last month the railway companies of the United Kingdom made application to the Board of Trade for the inclusion in the Statutory Classification of the following entry :

Condensed or compound preparations (other than preparations of milk and flour) for human food e.o.h.p.....Class 5.

This has doubtless arisen in consequence of the High Court decision given in December last regarding the classification of Virol. The Courts then decided that Virol could not be carried under Class 5 (which is the highest class), as it is a compounded article, and should be in Clause 3. The notice was printed in the "Times," the "Scotsman," and other papers, and prompt "objections" have been lodged by many food firms, who urge that the innocent-looking clause is so comprehensive that it will prejudice all future new foods not already classified. Once the entry is included

in the Statutory Classification there can be no alteration, and those interested and opposed to it should give notice of objection to the Assistant Secretary of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade and to the Secretary of the Railway Clearing House before March 25.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at the Society's Rooms, Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, March 15, the President (Dr. Tilden, F.R.S.) being in the chair. The first paper was contributed by Mr. A. W. Stewart, and dealt with the velocity of the formation of oximes of the aliphatic ketones, and showed that the rate of production decreases as the series is ascended. Messrs. Baly and Desch read a paper on

ULTRA-VIOLET ABSORPTION OF TAUTOMERIDES.

The main interest of this paper lay in the suggestion of a new explanation of electrolytic dissociation, and most of the phenomena to cope with which the ionic hypothesis was originally introduced. The authors adopt the view taken by some physicists, that simple atoms consist of a Saturnian system, in which the planet is represented by an attractive force and the rings are composed of electrons. When two atoms combine, what happens is that an electron from one passes over into the ring system of the other, and the two atoms remain connected by what physicists call a "Faraday tube" and chemists a "bond." Without going into details it is obvious that, since vibrating electrons are sources of light, the continual projection and withdrawal of these "bonds," such as occurs in tautomeric substances, might give rise to either production or absorption of light—in the former case the substance would show ultra-violet absorption; in the latter it would be fluorescent. On this view electrolytic dissociation also becomes a special case of tautomerism. Thus when sodium chloride is dissolved in water the "bond" between each sodium and chlorine atom lengthens, but as this proceeds the separating atoms come into contact with dissimilar atoms also separating from their partners, so that the salt is continuously decomposed and regenerated, and to this continuous change is due all the curious phenomena shown by dilute solutions.

Sir W. Ramsay, in commenting on this paper, said that he supposed physicists would have us believe that these "bonds" could be stretched indefinitely and pass through anything, so that we must regard ourselves as perpetually enmeshed in webs of "Faraday tubes."

The next four papers were contributed by Dr. J. J. Sudborough and his pupils: the first three describing new work on esterification, constants of organic acids and problems arising out of this, and the fourth a new method of estimating acetyl groups in which the liberation of acetic acid is brought about by hydrolysis with either benzene- or naphthalene-sulphonic acid.

GYNOCARDIN—A NEW CYANOGENETIC GLUCOSIDE.
was the subject of the last paper, and was contributed by Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. F. H. Lees, of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories.

A paper was communicated from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, of which the following is an abstract :

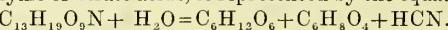
GYNOCARDIN, A NEW CYANOGENETIC GLUCOSIDE. By Frederick B. Power and Frederic H. Lees.

The isolation of a crystalline cyanogenetic glucoside from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, R.Br., was briefly noted some months ago by Power and Gornall (*Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1904, 20, 137). Since then, a larger quantity of these seeds having been procured from India, it has been possible to obtain the glucoside in such an amount as to permit of its further study by the present authors.

The amount of hydrogen cyanide afforded by the seeds when crushed and digested with water was found to be 0.44 per cent. of their weight, corresponding to 0.63 per cent. of the kernels. The yield of crystalline glucoside was about 5 per cent. of the weight of the seeds.

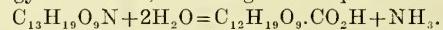
The isolation of gynocardin was accomplished by first extracting the powdered seeds with cold, light petroleum for the removal of the fatty oil, and then exhausting them with cold 95-per-cent. alcohol. After the removal of the alcohol, the crystals which separated were purified by means of ethyl acetate and by subsequent crystallisation from water, in which the glucoside is very readily soluble.

Gynocardin crystallises from water in glistening, colourless, prismatic needles, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ molecule of water of crystallisation, which it loses at 115° . The anhydrous substance has the formula $C_{13}H_{19}O_9N$, melts at $162-163^\circ$, and has the specific rotatory power $[\alpha]_D + 72.5^\circ$ in aqueous solution. It is very readily hydrolysed by the enzyme contained in the seeds, which has also been isolated, and is termed *gynocardase*, but is much more stable towards boiling dilute acids than the other known members of this class of substances, and requires prolonged boiling with them to effect complete hydrolysis. It affords an *hepta-acetyl derivative*, $C_{13}H_{12}O_9(C_2H_3O)_7N$, which crystallises in needles, having a melting-point of $118-119^\circ$, and $[\alpha]_D + 40.4^\circ$ in chloroform. The hydrolysis of gynocardin, by either the enzyme or dilute acids, is represented by the equation :

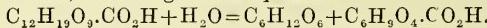


Of these products it has been possible, however, to isolate only *d*-glucose and hydrogen cyanide, since the third substance, $C_6H_8O_4$, readily undergoes further decomposition with the production of brown amorphous matter.

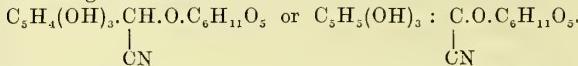
The glucoside readily reacts with hot barium hydroxide, with the evolution of ammonia and the formation of barium gynocardinate, according to the equation :



The *gynocardinic acid*, obtained from its barium salt, forms a nearly colourless syrup, which is dextro-rotatory, and does not reduce Fehling's solution. It is hydrolysed by heating with dilute acids, with the formation of *d*-glucose and an *acid*, according to the equation :



With consideration of the preceding facts, it follows that gynocardin is the *d*-glucose ether of the cyanohydrin of either a trihydroxyaldehyde or a trihydroxyketone, and that its constitution may be represented by one of the following formulæ :



Gynocardin has been found to be devoid of any appreciable physiological action.

A COMPANY'S LIMITED LIABILITY.—Mr. C. T. C. Ellery, described as a chemist, 47 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E., was on March 16 defendant in a judgment summons taken out by Messrs. J. Denoual & Co., Carlton Works, New Cross Road, S.E., in respect of a debt for 8*l.* incurred for goods supplied to defendant's business. In the evidence it was stated that defendant had registered his business as a limited company owing to financial difficulties, and Judge Emden said the Companies Act is now largely used to defraud unfortunate creditors. An order was made to pay at the rate of 15*s.* a month, in default seven days' imprisonment.

SUB ROSA.—If my readers want to hear something really good, something light and airy, and at the same time informing and improving, they should attend the meeting of the Chemical Society to-night. Mr. W. H. Perkin, jun., will then and there read a little paper entitled "The Action of Ethyl Dibromopropyltetra-carboxylate on the Disodium Compound of Ethyl Propanetetracarboxylate (a Correction)." I hope Mr. Perkin, jun., will have a good time, and I hope also that his correction really puts matters right, for it is of the utmost importance that we all hold the true faith about the action of ethyl dib., etc., on the disodium compound of ethyl prop., and so on. I have the most settled convictions on this subject, and it is perhaps just as well for the younger Perkin that I cannot be at the Chemical Society's meeting to-night. It happens that he is about to deal with my favourite theme, and when I once begin to enlarge upon it, and have settled down into my oratorical stride, nothing less effective than a poleaxe will stop me. It is said that the moving manner in which I declaim the word dibro-mopro-pane-tetra-carboxylate as a peroration has frequently brought tears into the eyes of the most hardened analytical chemist. And the subtle shades of meaning, the withering sarcasm, that can be suggested by the utterance of pro-pane-tetra-carboxylate, as an interruption have been much admired.—"Morning Leader."

Winter Session.

Association Ballads.

THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views
On things politic, foes that lurk
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—
These be the burden of our Muse.*

LXI. READING.

READING makes (and takes) the biscuit,
So her chemists take the lead;
While our brethren grin—and risk it,
They discern our very need;
Agitating,
Ne'er abating,
Always preaching Pata's creed.
Ever presidential Butler
Tries our thralldom to revoke,
Seeks to drown the wily scuttler
Shed the unremunerate yoke;
Trumpet sounding,
Echo bounding,
Caversham to Basingstoke.
Talk is heard of Table Dainties
Served up with a Carter's Pill;
Food of Neave in profit faint is,
Tunbridge uses all his skill,
Still protesting,
And suggesting,
That the prices fit the till.
Thus the pharmacists of Reading
To our welfare give an eye,
Pata's principles embedding,
Till the stoniest hearted sigh
"We're a living
Profit giving,
In the coming bye-and-bye."

Eastbourne Chemists' Association.

At a meeting held on March 14 a letter was read from the member for the division promising his support for the Pharmacy Bill. It was decided to ask the support of the member for Hastings, who resides just outside the town. Arrangements for the proposed B.P.C. visit in July occupied the rest of the time.

Hartlepools Chemists' Association.

THE members met at the Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool, on Tuesday, March 14, to consider the Pharmacy Bill. There was a fair attendance. After a short discussion it was decided that a petition signed by all the members of the Association should be sent to local M.P.s asking them to support the Bill.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE sixth meeting of the present session was held in the Botanical Lecture Theatre at the Victoria University on March 15, when Professor Weiss, D.Sc., delivered a chatty, interesting, and instructive address descriptive of a journey across Canada. The main features of the country were illustrated by word, picture, and anecdote. Many limelight views were shown. The attendance, if not large, was appreciative.

Oxford Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held on Tuesday, March 14, at the Golden Cross Hotel, Mr. J. W. Todd (President) in the chair. The Secretary read the report and presented a financial statement showing a balance in hand of 5*l.* The officers for the ensuing year were elected—viz., President, Mr. H. C. Goodall; Vice-Presidents, Mr. G. C. Druse and Mr. Todd; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. Dolbear; Committee, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Burbank, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Gunstone.

Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association.

ON March 10 a meeting of this Association was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Harrogate. There was a good attendance, the President (Mr. Geo. Weston) being in the chair. A highly instructive and interesting lecture was delivered by Professor Jefferson on "Jupiter and Venus this Winter." The lecture was illustrated by means of astronomical charts, on which the lecturer traced the movements of Venus during the past few months. At the conclusion of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Professor Jefferson.

Plymouth, Devonport and Stonehouse Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held on March 10, the President (Mr. F. A. Goodwin) in the chair.

A vote of sympathy was passed to the widow and relatives of the late Mr. J. B. W. Swainson.

Mr. C. J. Park was unanimously thanked for his services as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for the last three years, and it was resolved to support Mr. Park's candidature at the coming election, the following sub-committee being formed to endeavour to secure success: Messrs. Goodwin, Roper, Turney, Lamble, Spear, Perkins, F. Maitland, and the Hon. Secretary.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on March 9 at the Royal Institution, Mr. P. H. Marsden (President) being in the chair.

EXTRACT OF YEAST.

Mr. R. C. Cowley reported on samples of this preparation which he has been examining recently, and mentioned that certain meat-extracts are really extracts of yeast, as can be proved by microscopic examination. Mr. Cowley is continuing his investigations, and hopes to have something more to report at a future meeting.

The President then called on Mr. Thomas Maben, F.C.S., to deliver his lecture on "Some Aspects of American Pharmacy," which was illustrated with lantern-views. At the conclusion the President, in a brief speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Maben for his interesting and entertaining lecture, which was seconded by Mr. R. C. Cowley, and carried unanimously.

Leicester Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Winn's Café, Market Place, Leicester, on Tuesday, March 14. There were present Messrs. Rowe (President), Avery, Brice, Blockley, Clear, Crofts, Cleaver, Crookhall, Hearnshaw, Hind, Martin, Marshall, Neale, Thirlby, Wilby, and Marfitt (Hon. Secretary).

The Secretary reported having written to the proprietors of Iron Ox, Neave's Food, Carter's Little Liver Pills *re* regulating their prices, and replies had been received.

A new set of rules was presented by the Committee and passed.

The resolution at the annual meeting *re* closing on Thursdays from 1.30 to 6 p.m. was rescinded, and upon the proposal of Mr. Marfitt, seconded by Mr. Clear, it was unanimously resolved to close the shops at 2 p.m. on Thursdays for the remainder of the day from April to September inclusive.

It was resolved to hold a meeting each month in future.

The Secretary reported having written to the M.P.s for the town and county asking for their vote and support for

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The replies were as follows:

Sir John Rolleston, M.P., will support it, and desires an interview on the matter, which has been arranged.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., will give his best attention, but does not think there is the slightest chance for the Bill.

Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., thought the changes made in the present Bill most judicious, and likely to overcome the previous opposition. He will support the second reading.

Sir Charles McLaren, M.P., will support it.

Lord Cecil Manners, M.P., will give it his careful attention, especially the points mentioned.

Mr. Maurice Levy, M.P., will, if possible, accede to request for support.

West Riding Federation.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations was held on Tuesday evening, March 14, at the Grand Central Hotel, Leeds, Mr. W. Pollard presiding. Representatives were present from Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Barnsley, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Dewsbury Associations.

A COUNCIL CANDIDATE CHOSEN.

After some discussion it was agreed to nominate a candidate for the Pharmaceutical Council. The kind of man required was indicated in the speeches as one who, as a member of the Council, would be "always and immediately in touch with this Federation" (Mr. Billington); "who would call a spade a spade, and whom they could thoroughly understand when he talked" (Mr. Pickard); "who would represent the ordinary, every-day, one-shop chemist" (Mr. Beacock); "a strictly retailers' representative, not a limited company or titles-stealing chemists' representative" (Mr. Hebden); and "more labour representatives" (Mr. Johnson). The names in parentheses are of those who formulated the demands. Much else was said, especially as to the choice of a candidate. The names of Mr. Broadhead, Mr. Pilkington Sargeant, and Mr. Walshaw were mentioned; Mr. Broadhead withdrew in favour of Mr. Sargeant, but Mr. Walshaw has been independently nominated, and expressed his inability to withdraw. This intimation was received with disapproval, expressed by Alderman Dunn and Mr. Billington. The meeting decided to adopt Mr. Sargeant as the Federation candidate, only two voting against the motion. This was all the business, except a proposal from Mr. Walshaw to convert the Federation into a branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. The members are to think over this.

Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on March 7 under the Presidency of Mr. A. E. Hobbs. The members present included Messrs. Booth, Vizer, Pearmund, Chatterton, Rogers, Johns, Harden, Windemer, Phillips, and Bishop (Hon. Secretary). The congratulations of the Association were conveyed to the President (Mr. A. E. Hobbs) on his being co-opted to a seat on the Pharmaceutical Council.

LETTERS.

The Secretary read letters from (1) Mr. Bremridge thanking the Association for its resolution of January 24 with reference to "the uniformity of action in retailing poisons." (2) Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co. regretting that they could not join the P.A.T.A. as they thought the sale of their food would be checked by doing so. (3) Messrs. Morgan Richards & Co. asking if it would be agreeable to protect Carter's Pills at 1s., costing 10s. 6d. per doz.; Williams's Pills at 2s. 3d., costing 23s. per doz.

The Secretary produced petitions, as agreed at last meeting, to forward to the firms suggested by Reading Association urging them to join P.A.T.A., which were signed by all the members present.

The President gave a short account of the Pharmacy Bill, and on his proposition petitions were sent to Mr. A. G. Boscowen, M.P. for the Tonbridge Division of Kent, and Dr. Hutchinson, M.P. for the Rye Division of Sussex, asking for their interest and support towards the passing of the Bill.

A small sub-committee was also formed to consider the steps that should be taken to ensure the return of Mr. A. E. Hobbs at the coming Council Election in May.

[In response to a letter from the President of the Association (Mr. A. E. Hobbs) sent with the petitions, a reply promising their hearty support has been received from both Mr. A. G. Boscowen and Dr. Hutchinson.]

Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

THE usual weekly meeting of this Association was held on March 10 at the Nelson Café, 33 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, the President (Mr. Edgar B. Aplin) in the chair. Preliminary business having been disposed of, the President read an anonymous paper he had received entitled

A PLEA FOR THE CUTTING CHEMIST.

The term "cutter," said the writer of the paper, is an ugly one, and the very name implies a reproach. In reality the so-called cutter is one who most closely approaches the ideal trader who got rich on small profits and quick returns. He bought largely and sold at a fraction over cost price, contenting himself with the speedy return of his capital and the discount on cash purchases from the wholesale house and ready money from the public. He sold four times as much as his anti-cutting colleague, and was therefore in a position to cut a shilling patent to 10½d. with profit which in the aggregate brought him more than if he held out for full prices. Very often the cutter has to cut prices through circumstances beyond his control. His next-door neighbour is, perhaps, a grocer-chemist, or a branch of the ubiquitous stores. He has either to go with his neighbour's price-list or lose his customers. In Dublin, at least, the proposal to make prices uniform is utopian, and would never work in practice. Even amongst the chemists themselves there is an absence of unanimity and an utter lack of *esprit de corps*. Locality and competition are the two great factors governing cutting and anti-cutting, and even where there is a local monopoly the public are nowadays too well educated in financial economy to pay a shilling for an article which can be bought elsewhere for 10½d. The cutter should not be condemned because he reserved to himself the right to sell his goods or his services at a price which suited his surroundings.

At the conclusion of the paper there was a discussion.

Reading Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Table Dainties Restaurant on March 9, the President (Mr. B. H. Butler) in the chair.

THE PRICE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

Letters were read from several associations approving and promising co-operation in the P.A.T.A. campaign which the Reading Association is actively conducting. Letters were read from the London Chemists' Association and the Leeds Association with regard to a private arrangement of Messrs. J. Morgan Richards, fixing the price of Carter's Pills at 1s. and Dr. Williams' at 2s. 3d. The general opinion was that these prices are very fair in view of the present extreme cutting of these articles, but that the P.A.T.A. would have been a far better method of protection. A letter was read from the "Arabella" Mineral-water Co., commenting on the P.A.T.A. question, and complaining that when a new article is introduced at great expense and risk chemists will not readily take it up, but when it has attained a large sale they want protection. They instanced their own preparation, which was on the P.A.T.A. and a large profit guaranteed, but which, nevertheless, they had the greatest difficulty in inducing chemists to stock and push. During the discussion that followed it was pointed out that it was impossible for a chemist to stock all the new preparations continually being brought out, especially when there was no demand for them. The Secretary was instructed to reply to the Arabella Co. stating this fact, and mentioning that as the article was on the P.A.T.A. the members of the Association are disposed to favour it, and would stock and push it as soon as there is any demand for it.

A TRADING DEPARTMENT.

It was proposed and carried unanimously that the Association should sanction the use of its name in connection with the trading department about to be established. In connection with this department letters were read from Messrs. Allen & Hanburys and Wright, Layman & Umney in reference to the packed proprietaries which it is proposed to bring out jointly among the local chemists. It was resolved to call a special meeting to draw up the formulae of the different preparations that it is proposed to start with.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

THE second annual meeting was held on March 9 at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, Mr. J. H. Matthews occupying the chair.

The balance-sheet was accepted subject to audit.

The Hon. Secretary read his report, which was a résumé of the year's work. The Chairman said he thought it was a most satisfactory report, and mentioned that the business meetings, as well as the social ones, were a great pleasure.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. The Chairman thought that as regards the election of President it would be better to have one from a different district. Forest Gate and Leytonstone had already had their turn. A ballot being taken, Mr. W. Potter (Plaistow) was unanimously elected. Mr. Gwinn proposed Mr. Matthews as Vice-President for the coming year. Mr. Soper seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Gwinn explained that through business arrangements he would not be able to again accept office as Secretary and Treasurer. He proposed Mr. W. R. Barnes (Plaistow). Mr. Potter seconded, and Mr. Matthews, in supporting, spoke of Mr. Gwinn's good work for the Association. The ballot for committee resulted in the election of Messrs. Forbes, Gwinn, Mitchell, and Soper. Messrs. Blades and Cleland were appointed auditors.

Mr. Potter and Mr. Barnes then took office. Mr. Potter, in returning thanks for his election, said he had great difficulty in following the late President as he had had a most successful year. Mr. Forbes proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Matthews, which Mr. Gwinn seconded, and it was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, a similar compliment was paid to Mr. Gwinn.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on March 9 at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, Mr. J. Averill, J.P., of Stafford (President), in the chair. Among those present were: Messrs. W. Marson, Vice-President (Stafford); W. Oldham (Burslem); C. Morrison (Newcastle-under-Lyme); Edmund Jones, Hon. Secretary (Hanley); T. Bentley, W. B. Allison, F. Adams, and H. P. Jones (Stoke); J. D. Melling (Tunstall); A. Fernley (Burslem); A. F. Bottomley; T. Bentley, Assistant Hon. Secretary, and F. Burrell (Hanley); S. Challinor (Fenton); and H. C. Laws (Maw, Son & Sons, London).

Mr. T. C. Cornwell (Vice-President) had given notice of motion that in future the meetings should be held at 6.30, but he wrote regretting inability to be present, and stating that as local Secretary he had written to Mr. Arthur Heath, M.P. for the Hanley Division, and Sir Jas. Heath, M.P. for North-West Staffordshire, asking them to support the Pharmacy Bill in Parliament. Mr. Cornwell's motion as to hour of meeting was put and lost.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The President then opened a discussion as to what action should be taken to help the progress of the Pharmacy Bill in the House of Commons. The new Bill, he said, seemed to have met with the general approval, and it was the duty of every member of the craft to do all he could to help it forward. The Bill, if passed, would be of great benefit to them all. In the past, Clause 7 had been the stumbling-block, but now that had been altered. He suggested that the Hon. Secretary should write to the local M.P.s pointing out the principal features of the new Bill, and embracing in brief the principal arguments in its favour. Mr. Edmund Jones said that some years ago, when the old Pharmacy Bill was before the country, he drafted a letter pointing out the arguments in favour of the Bill to the local M.P.s. Some of the M.P.s then promised support and others promised careful consideration. At the present time he thought there was a good chance of getting this amended Bill through the House. With the old Clause 7 there was little chance, in the present condition of company trading in the country, of getting a Bill through the House. Only that day he heard of a local M.P. who had an interest in a large stores, and he would hardly be likely to support a Bill directed against the chemists' department of those stores. He moved a resolution that a letter be sent by the Association to each M.P. for the various divisions of North

Staffordshire; and after discussion it was agreed to do this, the drafting of the letter being left in the hands of the Divisional Secretary, of the Hon. Secretary and Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Edmund Jones read a letter from the Society of Chemist-Opticians asking the Association to devote an evening to the consideration of optics and the work of the Society of Chemist-Opticians. Nothing definite was fixed on the matter.

The President announced that the annual dinner of the Association had been fixed for May 4, and that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society has promised to be present.

London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held in "Melba's Room" at the Covent Garden Theatre on March 15, Mr. F. W. Truman presiding.

THE DRAFT BILL.

There was a fair attendance, and the first business discussed was the propriety of sending a short résumé of the anomalies under the Pharmacy Act, with their suggested remedies, to each Member of Parliament. The Chairman explained that this course had been suggested to some of the members of the Parliamentary Committee by the M.P. for Norwich. The Parliamentary Committee had accordingly drawn up a succinct pamphlet showing that although the Pharmacy Act of 1868 provided that no person should keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons unless qualified, and that it was illegal to use the pharmaceutical titles, yet a limited company according to law could, and did, evade these safeguards to the public. Limited companies are, it was shown, not bound to conform to the poisons regulations; poisons are hawked about the country, and there is at present no registration of shops or of qualified owners or assistants. The proposed remedies for each of these are stated in Clauses 7, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the draft Pharmacy Bill, the gist of each clause being given in each case. It was unanimously agreed that the pamphlet and a covering letter be printed and distributed amongst Parliamentarians forthwith. In the course of the discussion Mr. Leo Atkinson inquired whether there had been any pledge given that the Registrar was prepared to undertake all the extra registration work foreshadowed in the draft Bill. He could quite understand that there might be objections to these proposals, and he would like to know how they were prepared to meet them. No suggestions were forthcoming except that the Registrar would be bound by Act of Parliament to do his duty. Mr. Atkinson jocularly suggested that "the Pharmacy Act of 1868 had endeavoured to provide" was more strictly correct than "provided." Mr. Pentney suggested that the dental authorities might be approached with a view to asking them to co-operate in endeavouring to obtain restriction of company trading by legislation, seeing the dentists had a Bill on hand with the same objects as the Pharmacy Bill. The idea was not favoured by the committee, however, and the matter dropped.

NEW MEMBERS AND NEW PRICES.

Five new names were added to the membership of the Association.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. B. Betty) read a letter from the Reading Chemists' Association stating that while they still thought that P.A.T.A. prices were the basis on which all price protection should be established, they would be prepared to accept the minimum prices quoted for Williams's Pink Pills and Carter's Pills (see *C. & D.*, February 11, page 246). The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to the agents for these proprietaries to that effect.

A letter from Mr. W. Watson-Will resigning his membership on the Council was received with many expressions of regret.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES AND COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

Mr. Falconer, writing with regard to the divisional secretaryship for Central Islington, suggested the name of Mr. Pentney's son. This provoked a discussion on the duties of a divisional secretary, the majority being of opinion that the question had nothing to do with the Association, but was entirely a matter for the Society. Mr. Atkinson expressed

some decided opinions on the subject, pointing out the invidious position in which a divisional secretary is placed. He is expected to be more or less a spy on his neighbours. Mr. Pentney agreed, saying the Society should have paid inspectors. Mr. Feaver Clarke said all that had to be done was to bring to the notice of the Society any infringements of the Pharmacy Acts that came before them, and leave the Society to do the rest. Mr. Burton said his experience was that the Society would not move until specific charges were brought by the divisional secretary, and the matter was dropped, the preponderance of opinion being that the post was not a desirable one.

Mr. Pond endeavoured to bring about further amendments of the rules, but after considerable discussion it was ruled that notice of specific amendment should be given in each case.

Mr. Pickering introduced the question of Council candidature, and it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Pentney, that the Hon. Secretary be empowered to nominate suitable members of the Association for Council candidates, and that 10/- be spent in furthering the election of such candidate or candidates as be selected at a future meeting.

Western Chemists' Association.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of this Association was held at the Norfolk Hotel, Paddington, on March 15, the President (Mr. Frank A. Rogers) in the chair. The subject of the evening was

ARE BRITISH PHARMACISTS DECADENT?

By Peter MacEwan, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

The true definition of "British Pharmacist" is, he said, any chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist in the United Kingdom who is engaged in making galenical or other medicinal preparations, and in dispensing physicians' prescriptions. In other words, any person who has qualified under the Pharmacy Acts. In answering the above question several factors have led me to a negative conclusion. It is, for example, commonly said that our forefathers in the art were men of greater ability and distinction than we are.

Perhaps the strongest basis which those who say we are decadent have for their belief is the large proportion of failures in the qualifying examinations, which is attributed to the candidates being inferior intellectually to those of earlier years of the hexade; further, that they are not trained so efficiently during apprenticeship.

WHAT EXAMINATIONS TEACH.

The official statistics of the examinations ought to tell us the truth as to failures, but they cannot be exactly comparative, because the examinations are not now the same in kind as they were, while the methods of conducting them and the objects of qualification are different. In the early days examiners "sized up" candidates chiefly by talking to them, the object being to ascertain if they were desirable persons to become members of a society. In some cases examination was dispensed with, so that we still have on the register of pharmaceutical chemists the names of men who never passed the Major examination. Greater strictness was naturally observed when the 1868 Pharmacy Act was passed, but even then candidates were polished off rapidly, and boys in their teens had little difficulty in getting through the Minor at a 75 per cent. rate. The method was sympathetic of the times, and has properly been improved upon on several occasions. Looking first, however, at the Preliminary examination, we find that in 1869 the subjects were Caesar's "De Bello Gallico," Book I., Latin grammar, English grammar, composition and dictation, the first four simple and compound rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, to which a few years later the metric system was added, dictation being at the same time removed. This examination remained the same in syllabus, until a few years ago it was modernised and abolished, as a society-conducted examination. During thirty years of syllabus uniformity the method of examination ensured higher educational efficiency. At first all that was necessary was to arrange with a parish minister, for example, to examine you, the

Council of the Society approving. No failures were recorded in these days. Next the Boards of Examiners set the questions. At the beginning of this era, the questions were answered at local centres, and the local secretary's shop-parlour did not prove an ideal examination-hall. That was improved upon, more stringent supervision eliminating abuses which admitted the incompetent. The answers were adjudicated in Edinburgh and London by members of the Boards, aided by a schoolmaster. Some of us passed under these conditions, and it was creditable to those who succeeded. Finally the Society arranged with the College of Preceptors to set the questions and adjudicate upon them, with the result that the examination, though narrow in compass, became a good test of educational efficiency, the standard in each subject being unquestionably high. Now the examination is almost equal to that for registration as a medical student.

Is it possible with knowledge of these facts to say that the youths who have entered British pharmacy during the past thirty-five years have been deteriorating? The facts are all the other way, and here are the examination figures taken at intervals of five years :

1874.	
Examined, 1,254;	passed, 662; failures, 47 per cent.
1879.	
Examined, 1,474;	passed, 783; failures, 47 per cent.
1884.	
Examined, 1,266;	passed, 612; failures, 50 per cent.
1889.	
Examined, 1,351;	passed, 659; failures, 51 per cent.
1894.	
Examined, 1,541;	passed, 753; failures, 44 per cent.
1899.	
Examined, 1,530;	passed, 723; failures, 52 per cent.

Obviously the results in the increasingly stringent examination prove that the candidates steadily advanced in education, the differences in percentages being negligible.

HOW THE MINOR HAS GROWN.

The history of the Minor examination is equally satisfactory, although failures are generally supposed to have increased enormously. Let me recall the changes in the Minor. Before 1869 it was possible to pass it and the Major on the same day; then a three months' interval was placed between the two. The Minor in that year was in the six principal subjects of to-day, but there were no doses with prescriptions, dispensing was elementary, pharmacy was limited to recognition, composition and active ingredients; *materia medica* was a matter of recognition and natural orders; botany was confined to recognition of certain indigenous plants, a little morphology, and description of the parts of the flower; and chemistry was confined to recognition of B.P. chemicals and how they are made. It was not until 1877 that the Minor candidate was required to produce a certificate of apprenticeship, or otherwise prove that for three years he had been engaged in dispensing medical prescriptions. A few years before this the age minimum was raised to twenty-one, and at the same time the examination was made more comprehensive; while prescriptions, dispensing, and pharmacy were dropped from the Major examination, and these subjects in the Minor made as searching as the Major had been. The examination in chemistry was extended to include testing, a wider knowledge of theory was required, and some knowledge of elementary physics. During the first five years or so from 1868 one to three hours sufficed to judge of a candidate's efficiency, then came a time when it was possible for the examination to extend over a luncheon-hour, during which one learnt what was going on in subjects that fell to one's lot in the afternoon; this loophole was stopped, and then came a thorough overhauling of the examination about fifteen years ago, with three hours practical work in chemistry, and the same in dispensing and practical pharmacy on the first day, the range of all the subjects being much extended, so that the scientific subjects (now entrusted to professorial examiners) became more comprehensive than the Major examination was up to 1880. Let us see how the candidates have fared under these increased demands on their competence.

I find that in 1864 seventy-four persons passed the Major examination and fifty-nine the Minor, but how many were examined in each the returns do not say. The same is true of 1869, when 105 passed the Major examination and 943 the

Minor and Modified. The figures for the Minor at five-year intervals succeeding are

1874.
Examined, 1,243; passed, 425; failures, 65 per cent.
1879.
Examined, 689; passed, 360; failures, 47 per cent.
1884.
Examined, 882; passed, 328; failures, 63 per cent.
1889.
Examined, 1,018; passed, 442; failures, 56 per cent.
1894.
Examined, 1,411; passed, 524; failures, 62 per cent.
1899.
Examined, 1816; passed, 552; failures, 69 per cent.
1904.
Examined, 1,512; passed, 586; failures, 61 per cent.

You see that the failures in 1874 were 65 per cent., and in 1904, with an examination infinitely more searching and subjects much wider and deeper, the failures were 4 per cent. less. How can one say the British pharmacist to-day is decadent? Those who say so on examination results may fall back on the Major, saying it is not so popular as it used to be. Well, 74 passed in 1864, and in each of the successive quinquennia 105, 53, 77, 41, 82, 72, 50, and 41. The same last year as twenty years ago, although the examinations are scarcely comparable, and that of 1874 and 1904 not at all comparable.

APPRENTICESHIP : THEN AND NOW.

So far this may be taken as the academic side of the question. We now come to the every-day one. We are living in times when the chemist's shop-window vies with the tobacconist's in display; when salesmanship is as important to business success as practical pharmaceutical knowledge; when the apprentice is stated not to have the opportunity of learning the business because his master buys galenicals, and when he has dispensing to do it is chiefly proprietaries. If so, the conditions are eminently those of decadence. But change is not necessarily decadence; in these days it is more frequently indicative of progress. Let us examine some of these allegations, beginning with apprenticeship. I used to hold the opinion that apprentices are not so well trained now as they were, say, thirty to fifty years ago. So many people said so, and still repeat it, that it seemed right; but a few years ago, when the subject was creating considerable interest, I asked about twenty representative men to relate their experience as apprentices. The result was disappointing, several who have reached high positions as pharmacists and chemists frankly stated that their experience would be a reflection upon the memories of their apprentice-masters, and the majority of those who gave their experience for publication revealed the fact that they were not systematically trained, that they had little, if any, incitement to study, but they had to pick up what they learnt, and that they were simply regarded as workers. Then, as now, there was here and there a man who was born to train apprentices, taking a delight in helping willing lads through that graded course which makes one familiar with the work of a chemist's business-day and the operations of a pharmacy. Judging from what these veterans told me and personal knowledge of the number of British pharmacists who do their duty towards their apprentices, I think that the conditions are better now than they were forty years ago. This would be the logical deduction from the facts already stated. Now we are turning out 500 or 600 certificated men yearly, compared with about 100 then, and it would, indeed, be strange if efficiency for training were in the inverse order.

DISTRIBUTOR AND PRODUCER.

The author glanced at the trading changes which have influenced pharmacy, and said there are conditions in which it is economically impossible for the pharmacist to carry on his business on the ideal lines, making his own galenicals, and so on. When work in the front shop increases it decreases in the back shop. In large cities, where rents are high and business premises restricted in area, it is absolutely necessary for profitable occupation that the skilled staff should be employed in direct dealings with the public. If the turnover is good the premises are likely to be so occupied by stock, staff, and customers that the space left is inadequate for manufacturing purposes other than what is

called by the books extemporaneous pharmacy. Consequently the factory must be elsewhere. So we come to a point in the development of a pharmacy connection at which the production of galenicals is done at a loss, and later on a point is reached when it can be done at a profit. This is not solely due to trading exigencies, but largely to the development of pharmacy itself. The perfection of pharmacopœial processes during my own time has forced out of the apprentice's hands many operations entrusted to him once on a time. You can no longer make a pint of a tincture in the first convenient wide-mouth bottle, and filter at the end of a week, and if it happen to be one of those preparations which involve a delicate analytical operation before it is put into the shop-round—well, you would rather send into the city for a pound of it. At any rate that is what does happen, I believe entirely through force of circumstances, some of which I have indicated, and others are of a legal bearing. One notable result of this is that a large proportion of the most skilled young pharmacists are drafted into the manufacturing or wholesale section of the business as soon as they have passed the Major. This, again, is a purely economic result. The law requires that the medicines served to the public in some thousands of pharmacies shall be of certain standards; and competition makes it impossible for each one in the thousands to do this himself and sell at a profit; consequently, the thousands go back to the profitable basis, and a hundred or two of the skilled pharmacists do the work for the whole lot.

DISPENSING OF TO-DAY.

There is still one point which requires consideration—viz., the character of the dispensing that comes to the pharmacist. It is said that so much of this involves no compounding skill that there is in the average dispensing business little opportunity of practising the consummation of the art of pharmacy, hence the British pharmacist is bound to be decadent. To put this to the test, I asked a number of friends throughout the United Kingdom if they would send me copies of fifty consecutive new prescriptions that they had last dispensed in February. I told them that my object was to ascertain to what extent official medicinal preparations are prescribed by the medical men of to-day, and I invited them to add any expression of opinion derived from their personal experience. In the result I have obtained valuable material. In the analysis when a proprietary preparation is spoken of I refer to a galenical compound. There are other proprietary articles in prescriptions, such as aspirin, a chemical which is the subject of letters patent, and ichthyol; but such articles do not, strictly speaking, supplant the pharmacist's skill as a compounder of drugs—indeed, they frequently exercise that skill. They may be regarded in the same light as we regard a special brand of quinine sulphate or hyoscine hydrobromide; at least, they are the same to the pharmacist, who cannot make any of them profitably and well.

[The author here read an analysis of twenty-eight sets of prescriptions received from Messrs. Davidson & Kay, Aberdeen; J. C. C. Payne, Belfast; Stewart Hardwick, Bournemouth; Robert Wright, Buxton; E. Saville Peek, Cambridge; A. Hagon, Cardiff; Harold E. Matthews, Clifton; J. Millar Hardie, Dundee; W. F. Wells, Dublin; Peter Boa, Edinburgh; Frazer & Green, Ltd., W. L. Currie, and J. P. Gilmour, Glasgow; Rankin & Borland, Kilmarnock; Clay & Abraham and Harold Wyatt, Liverpool; John Bell & Co., Croydon & Co., John Harrington, W. Martindale, Matthews & Son, and Frank A. Rogers, London; James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Proctor, Son & Clague, Newcastle; C. J. Park, Plymouth; and Randall & Son, Ltd., Southampton. We reserve his detailed statement of these and quotations from letters by the correspondents.]

Total prescriptions examined	1,728
Times proprietaries ordered	178
Average of proprietaries to prescriptions	
...	10 per cent.
Lowest ditto	2 per cent.
Highest ditto	74 per cent.

Most of the correspondents seem a little disappointed that proprietaries come out lower than they expected; but the object was to ascertain if modern prescribing gives scope for learning the art of dispensing, and there is not the slightest doubt that it does. There is a great deal of good old-fashioned prescribing in these prescriptions, and the comments which the contributors make sufficiently

demonstrate the power of the personality of the pharmacist in aiding or influencing the practice of his medical clients.

To sum up the whole matter, I venture to say that professionally the British pharmacist is not, and never has been, decadent, but now and then in business acumen he has shown a tendency to wilt.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. A. C. Wootton, who was first called on by the President, said he had rather misapprehended the character of the paper, which the title led him to expect. He thought Mr. MacEwan wise, however, in confining his remarks to a general consideration of the conditions of pharmacy during the past sixty years rather than in attempting to contrast the pharmacists themselves. Whether the pharmacists of fifty years ago were better than the pharmacists of to-day might prove a very delicate subject to discuss, and he thought Mr. MacEwan had skated over the thin ice very skilfully. He (Mr. Wootton) was of opinion that the pharmacists of, say, 100 years ago—(laughter)—were better men than those of the present day, for at least they must be given the credit of having established pharmacy. They rescued pharmacy from the apothecary and set it on an independent footing. Mr. MacEwan's paper seemed to prove that the conditions of pharmacy at the present day are not nearly so bad as we often hear. His figures are certainly remarkable, and will doubtless be surprising to many, but he (Mr. Wootton) warned the meeting to be careful not to trust too much to percentages. The variation between 74 per cent. and 2 per cent. was so enormous that it was not possible to divide those and say definitely that the result was the actual percentage of proprietaries prescribed. He did not think the results obtained from the twenty-five replies received could be taken as fairly representative of the proportion of proprietaries that are actually prescribed in the country. The same criticism applied to percentages in examination passes.

Mr. W. Lamond Howie was disappointed in not finding anything to controvert. He agreed with all the deductions drawn from Mr. MacEwan's paper. He knew from his personal experience that they were correct. Contrasting pharmacy as he knew it in 1860 with the pharmacy of the present day, he found modern pharmacy immeasurably superior in every respect. The attributes of a good pharmacist of his (the speaker's) apprenticeship days were the same as to-day—shrewdness, hard work, correctness, and plain living and carefulness of detail, but many more can be found possessing these attributes at the present day than could be found thirty years ago. As illustrative of correct dispensing, he instanced an eye-lotion he had had dispensed about thirty times by pharmacists all over the country. It was simply 6 grains of boric acid in 1 oz. of water, but it had been dispensed for him with boric crystals floating in the water, with boric powder floating, with flock, and with powder from the cork floating in the water. (Laughter.) That prescription is a good test of the careful and scientific dispenser, and the man who does not appreciate the minute necessities of the case is no pharmacist. (Hear, hear.) Nowadays the class of man who understands the importance of that fact has greatly increased. In the older days the good dispenser was the exception. If it were only possible to keep pharmacy in the hands of the personal man and to prevent skilled pharmacists from being farmed for the benefit of profit-making companies, much would be done to prevent the decadence of pharmacy so far as its pecuniary aspect is concerned.

Mr. J. T. Barrett said the paper was a surprise to him in all respects, but he was not prepared to accept the same deductions. He did not agree that apprentices are as good to-day as ever they were. The percentage of passes is much the same, but the examinations are harder, and if the training had improved in proportion the apprentice to-day should produce a much greater man and a better pharmacist. If the training was as good there would be fewer failures, and he was not at all satisfied with 65 per cent. of failures in the Minor examination. In his opinion a proper apprenticeship-system should be enforced, and only men able and willing to train apprentices thoroughly should be licensed to have apprentices. There were many pharmacists in the country who had the time, ability, and

inclination for that work, and it was to them apprentices should be sent. (Applause.)

Mr. R. H. Parker said he was particularly struck with the figures given of examinations. He expected that the failures in the Minor would have shown up immensely greater than they had done. Apparently not much had been effected in all those years in reducing the number of failures. This was probably partly due to the fact that the majority of candidates are anxious to pass on the minimum of percentage. With regard to the prescribing of proprietaries he thought that medical opinion was coming round to the idea that by so doing they were cutting away the ground from their own feet. Although the pharmacist of to-day may be higher in qualification and ability, he doubted whether pharmacy itself was not decadent. The pharmacist was capable, but the conditions of trading made the opportunities of pharmaceutical practice smaller.

Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., was disposed to think that it was neither the younger race of medical men nor the older generation who were responsible for the prescribing of proprietaries, but the intermediate class. The younger medical men were being taught the fallacy of that kind of prescribing by the pharmacists of the large hospitals.

Dr. W. Harrison Martindale said the question as to whether the proprietary is derogatory to the pharmacist is a debatable one. All chemists have their proprietaries; and why, he asked, should they not? Genuine proprietary compounds are products in which considerable pharmaceutical skill is exercised in their production, and they are something in which the pharmacist might take pride. Supposing it were possible to stop the production of all proprietaries, one could imagine the hopeless, monotonous existence of the pharmacist condemned to dispense from stock bottles over and over again the same official preparations. Moreover, some proprietaries ultimately become official, showing that their originators worked to a good end and had produced something of value.

Mr. R. Haselwood Jones said, so far as his experience went, the worst offenders in proprietary-prescribing were the West-end doctors, and the heads of the profession prescribed the biggest frauds. But pharmacists themselves were not free from blame on the proprietary question, and they had heard of Pharmacopoeia advisers advocating the inclusion of proprietaries in the B.P. He doubted very much whether apprentices were trained at all nowadays; in his experience a considerable number of those who enter the calling nowadays have had no apprenticeship whatever.

Mr. W. F. J. Shepheard (Chester) said there are many provincial pharmacists quite able and willing to train apprentices. He thought it a very necessary thing that such pharmacists as took apprentices should insist on them attending evening classes for botany and chemistry. He (the speaker) thought a curriculum was unnecessary for pharmacists at the present time.

Mr. B. Middleton said he feared that pharmacists nowadays did not even act as testers of ready made products. They generally took their genuineness for granted, and trusted to a warranty to cover any legal complications. He ridiculed the readiness with which pharmacists (to save trouble and the possibility of prosecution) bought ready-made galenicals. He himself made sodium iodide by the interaction of lead iodide and sulphate of soda. He also made his own potassium citrate.

Messrs. W. F. Gulliver, J. Cofman, and G. J. Knight also joined in the discussion.

The President thanked Mr. MacEwan for his admirable paper, and went on to say that with regard to proprietaries the taking of fifty prescriptions was hardly a fair test to obtain an accurate percentage. However, if 5,000 or 10,000 prescriptions were analysed, instead of fifty, he would not be surprised to find that the percentage of proprietaries prescribed came out lower. With regard to the dispensing of specialities, there was just as much art, he contended, in dispensing these scientific preparations (and sometimes more) as in dispensing official remedies. He agreed with Dr. Martindale that the practice of routine dispensing tends to cramp one's ability and leads to a state of mediocrity, and it was quite within the province of a pharmacist to endeavour to evolve preparations that would be of real value to medical men.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Schweppes Cases.—The appeals in Schweppes, Ltd., v. Gibbens and Schweppes, Ltd., v. W. Biscombe & Sons against the judgments already recorded (*C. & D.*, November 5, 1904, p. 762, *et seq.*) in respect to the use of chocolate-coloured labels for soda water, are now before the House of Lords.

High Court Cases.

BEECHAM'S PILLS INJUNCTION.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Buckley, in the Chancery Division, on March 10, Mr. Martelli applied, on behalf of the plaintiffs in the case of *Beecham v. Barron*, for an injunction to restrain the defendant, Robert Barron, of "Barron's Drug Stores," No. 158 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, from selling, or offering or advertising for sale as "Beecham's Pills," pills that are not of the plaintiffs' manufacture. Counsel said that the defendant had undertaken to submit to a perpetual injunction in terms of the notice of motion, and to treat the hearing of this motion as the trial of the action, paying to the plaintiff an agreed sum to cover damages and costs.

His Lordship assented, and made the order as asked.

No. 4711 EAU DE COLOGNE.

JUDGMENT has been given by Mr. Justice Joyce in the action by Peter Mühlens and Rudolf Johannes Reuter to restrain Plummer Roddis, Ltd., from selling eau de Cologne got up in imitation of the plaintiffs' (see *C. & D.*, December 17, 1904, page 978). Defendants consenting, his Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs and ordered that 17*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* (the amount of the profits made by the defendants by the sale of their eau de Cologne) be paid to the plaintiffs, and that defendants pay the costs of the action.

A PHOSPHATE-CRUSHING MACHINE.

IN the King's Bench Division on Monday and Tuesday, March 13 and 14, before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, the case of the Anglo-Italian Chemical and Mineral Co., Ltd., v. Messrs. Ernest Newell & Co. was heard and decided. It was about a phosphate-crushing machine, cost about 640*l.*, which failed to come up to warranty to grind 20 cwt. per hour by one-third. The defence was that it was an implied term that the phosphate should be of natural hardness in its natural and uncalcined state, otherwise what was known as natural Florida rock phosphate, but the phosphate used had been calcined. After hearing evidence on both sides, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at 230*l.* It was explained that 40*l.* had been agreed to on a counterclaim. His Lordship gave judgment for 190*l.*

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

AT Newport, Isle of Wight, on March 6, Geo. Henry Vincent, of Nodehill, was fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* costs for selling cream of tartar containing 4.7 grains of lead per lb.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

RECOVERY OF PENALTIES.

CLIFFORD ELLERY, of Angel Lane, Stratford, was sued at Bow County Court on March 10 by the Pharmaceutical Society for the recovery of 10*l.*

Mr. Quarrell, who appeared for the Society, stated that the sum was due in respect of two statutory penalties for the sale of poison. The debt was admitted, and defendant had offered the Society to pay at the rate of 15*s.* a month, but this offer they were not able to accept. Since the case had arisen the defendant had turned his business—which consisted of two shops—into a limited liability company with a thousand shares. Of this number the defendant held over 200, another person held 700, and five other people held one each.

Defendant did not deny the debt, but said he was losing 2*l.* 10*s.* a week at the shop in Angel Lane.

The Registrar (to defendant): The evidence is that you

have so many shares in this company, and the Society are entitled to recover. I shall make an order for the amount to be paid in two instalments.

County Court Cases.

A TRADER'S DUTY.

AT the Southwark County Court on March 14, before Judge Addison, K.C., Messrs. Manners & Hopkinson, wholesale druggists, of Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., sued Mr. Stewart, of the Angel Drug-stores, St. John's Street, Islington, to recover 5*l.* 4*s.* for drugs supplied. For the plaintiffs two orders bearing the defendant's signature were put in. The drugs, it was stated, were delivered to the defendant's shop in Euston Square, but he denied that the orders were given by him, or that he had received the goods. He explained that he had sold his business in Euston Square, and the man who bought it must have given the orders. In reply to the Judge, he admitted that he had not acquainted the plaintiffs of the fact that he had sold the business. Judge Addison remarked that when a trader sold his business it was his duty to inform everybody he had been dealing with. There was not the shadow of a defence, and judgment must be for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs. The defendant pleaded that business was very bad, and offered 5*s.* a month, and an order was made accordingly, with liberty to apply to increase the amount should the defendant's business improve.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ANTHONY V. JOHNSTON, Druggist, of 90 Albert Bridge Road, Belfast.—In this matter a public sitting will be held before the Chief Registrar, in the Bankruptcy Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on March 28, for the proof and admission of debts in the case.

Re FREDK. GEORGE PLUMMER, 2 Silver Street and 143 High Holborn, lately trading as the Tusco Chemical Works Co.—The adjourned meeting of creditors under this failure was held on March 15 at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver. The debtor carried on business as the Tusco Chemical Works at the above address until June 1904, when he sold it and devoted the proceeds to the payment of damages and costs of an action. The landlord next distrained on the office furniture and effects for arrears of rent. The Chairman reported that a statement of affairs had been lodged since the last meeting, and it appeared therefrom that the liabilities amounted to 1,432*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and there were no assets in the estate. The meeting was adjourned on the last occasion at the request of the debtor's solicitor with a view to arrangements being made for the payment of a composition. He had received a letter to the effect that no arrangement could be made. Under these circumstances the case would remain in his hands to be wound up in the ordinary course of bankruptcy, the debtor's public examination being fixed for March 31.

Re CHARLES AUSTIN BLAMEY, 77 King's Road, Brighton, Sussex, Chemist and Druggist.—The statement of affairs filed in this matter discloses gross liabilities amounting to 2,574*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, of which 2,341*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is unsecured, and net assets 553*l.* 12*s.* The Official Receiver in his report states that debtor began business on his own account on August 10, 1898. He had no capital of his own, but borrowed 1,540*l.*, 1,400*l.* of which was paid for the goodwill, stock, and fixtures, and 50*l.* for the house fixtures. He continued the business in the name of Barton Brothers & Co. up to January 1904, when he discontinued that name and carried on in his own name. The takings of the business have diminished from 1,500*l.* to 1,200*l.* a year, and the profits have been much less in consequence of competition in trade. He ascribes his present position to "excessive rent and rates, bad trade during the past two years, and heavy expenses of business." The liabilities are all in respect of goods and trade expenses. The partly secured creditor holds a lease estimated as of no value, and a policy for 1,500*l.* valued at 100*l.* There are five quarters' rent due. The landlord has distrained, but the distress will now only be available for six months' rent. The value of the assets must depend upon whether the business can be sold as a going concern.

Re THOMAS MATTHEWS, formerly of Bank Buildings, Clapham Cross, Agent.—In the Wandsworth Bankruptcy Court on March 14 Mr. Registrar Willoughby held a sitting for the public examination of this debtor. The liabilities were estimated at 109*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, and he returned his doubtful assets at 10,048*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, which included a claim for 10,000*l.* damages for breach of agreement and wrongful dismissal. This claim is to form the basis of an action against Mr. J. T. Walters, of

the Puritas Disinfectant Co., Ltd., of Leicester. In reply to the Assistant Official Receiver, the debtor said he was for four years agent to the Jeyses Co., and in October, 1902, he entered into an agreement with Mr. Walters to become sole agent in England for the Puritas Co. In January, 1903, he entered into partnership with a Mr. Hallowes in his (debtor's) sole name as agent to Mr. Walters, Mr. Hallowes paying him 2,000/- for a half share in the business. Of this sum, debtor said he paid 250/- to Mr. Walters, and the partnership, so he alleged, still existed, but no business had been done since June, 1904. In that month he commenced proceedings against Mr. Walters to recover 10,000/-, but the action had not yet come on for trial. He last saw the books at Clapham Cross, but did not know where they now were. He was allowed 1/- a day by the company, and he received between 300/- and 400/- on their behalf and spent it all in the business. That amount would not last long when one had to buy whisky, cigars, mineral water, sherry, and champagne for customers. He certainly spent 700/- or 800/- in that way, but he kept no record of his expenditure. He attributed his insolvency to his wrongful dismissal. He had been betting for twenty years, and supposed he had lost several hundreds in that way. The 10,000/- mentioned in his assets was purely hypothetical; he was claiming that from the petitioning creditor. It was not true that he neglected his duties, and he had always denied having misappropriated the company's money. He did not send in a large number of bogus orders, and it was not a fact that the company lost over 400/- under that head. He did not use bad language at the Bath and West of England and other shows where the company had stands. He had not been frequently reprimanded, and it was not true that a considerable sum had been wasted through his negligence. The examination was concluded.

Deed of Arrangement.

Plumb, Alfred, 26 Dartmouth Road, Forest Hill, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, John Salter, 128 Brixton Road, Brixton, auctioneer. Dated, March 1; filed, March 8. Liabilities unsecured, 454/- 17s. 6d.; estimated net assets, 200/. The following are scheduled as creditors: Mrs. S. Ward, London (25/-); W. Sutton & Co., London (30/-); Butler & Crispe, London (19/-); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London (17/-); Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd., London (12/-); C. Plumb, Cambridge (225/-).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Griffin, A. W., and **Griffin, J. U.**, Crowborough, Sussex, physicians and surgeons, apothecaries and medical practitioners.

Platt, J. O., and **Hewetson, H. G.**, Southport, veterinary surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Blamey, Charles Austin, Brighton, chemist and druggist.

Lane, Alexander, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and New Seaham, Durham, surgeon.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Noble, Barry, Newcastle-on-Tyne, chemist.

Richard, Samuel, formerly Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, but present residence unknown; formerly practising as a surgeon.

Store, Francis Augustus, Brierfield, Lancashire, chemist and druggist.

Willis, Edwin Ernest, Littleport, Cambridgeshire, physician and surgeon.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Malins, Templar Edward, Cardiff, chemist and druggist, and cycle dealer—discharged conditionally.

Voluntary Windings-up.

Eau de Cologne, Ltd.; F. Morse, accountant, 79 Queen Street, City, liquidator.

Cologne Syndicate, Limited; F. Morse, accountant, 79 Queen Street, City, liquidator.

THE importation of creosote at the port of Galveston from Great Britain has now attained considerable dimensions. The Santa Fé Railway Co. were so well pleased with their trial shipment of bulk creosote from England that they have decided to use that material regularly, and on December 29 a shipload of 650,000 gals. of British creosote reached Galveston.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Lead in Pharmacopoeial Chemicals.

SIR.—In the excellent paper by Mr. Hill on this subject, which appeared in your last issue, reference is made to my own work on the subject.* It is pointed out, with perfect truth, that the method which I finally recommend for the quantitative determination of lead in tartaric and citric acids and their products, requires for its performance a certain quantity of these acids absolutely free from lead, or at least giving no reaction for lead by the method to be subsequently employed. These pure acids are often difficult to obtain. Perhaps I shall be doing a small service to analysts engaged on this question if I indicate the simple method by which I obtained tartaric and citric acids free from lead.

The dry powdered acid, of the best quality obtainable, is introduced into a strong, narrow-necked bottle provided with a tight-fitting india-rubber stopper. The bottle is then very nearly filled with a cold saturated solution of hydrogen sulphide, the stopper inserted and the bottle shaken till the acid is dissolved. Great internal pressure is developed, hydrogen sulphide being far more soluble in water than in a solution of tartaric or citric acid; I have broken more than one flask when conducting this operation. The high pressure thus brought about is of course very favourable to the action of the gas. About 250 grams of the powdered acid should be used for 1 litre of solution of hydrogen sulphide.

After standing for a day the solution is filtered through a close filter-paper, and then evaporated in a porcelain basin till ready to crystallise. It will be found that as the solution becomes concentrated it develops a straw colour, and that a sulphur odour remains perceptible. The effect of this sulphur compound on the detection of lead I have noticed in my original paper. It may be entirely destroyed by stirring into the hot solution a small crystal of sodium chloride.

The first crop of crystals obtained, amounting to more than half the acid taken, will be found when well drained to give no lead reaction when treated with an excess of pure ammonia and tested with a drop of ammonium sulphhydrate. The mother liquor may not be absolutely free from lead, as it is difficult even under favourable circumstances to obtain an absolutely complete separation of the lead by means of hydrogen sulphide.

I am, yours truly,
R. WARINGTON.

Co-operative Societies and Patents.

SIR.—The great majority of your readers are not likely to agree with your correspondent "In a Fix" in considering the P.A.T.A. as "an enemy in disguise." On the contrary, I am sure, from repeated testimony, that they think the reverse of this. Possibly your correspondent hardly means it himself, though he certainly draws attention to a form of competition which in some districts doubtless presses somewhat hardly upon the retailer. I cannot do better than draw your correspondent's attention to the paragraph which appears in the eighth annual report of the P.A.T.A. (which possibly your correspondent, as a member [?] of the P.A.T.A., will have), under the heading of "Co-operative Stores." In that paragraph the Council of the P.A.T.A. show that they have not been negligent in this matter, and emphasise the fact that the crux of the whole trouble lies in the smallness of the retail membership of the P.A.T.A., and that it is extremely difficult to persuade proprietors doing a business with the Wholesale Co-operatives to the

* *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, 1893, 97; *The Chemist and Druggist*, 1898, 923.

extent of many thousands of pounds a year, that they would not be losers if they closed their accounts, and trusted to 3,000 chemists to make good the difference.

Yours truly,
J. M. (163/48.)

SIR.—We would like to say in regard to "In a Fix's" remarks that it is our reason for not joining the P.A.T.A. We believe in free trade and open competition, and think that the P.A.T.A. is playing into the hands of the big stores and the co-operative societies, who have already got the name for cheapness in patents, and the P.A.T.A. will enable them to pay better dividends and cut the prices of ordinary drugs which cannot be protected. We also think that protected prices lead to credit accounts, as customers say they pay the same to us for cash that they can get them for elsewhere and have three to six months' credit, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount when they do pay. We maintain that people are in business to make a profit, and if one line does not pay they will try something else (even go back to farming), and that prices would find their proper level. The best anti-cutting remedy we know is for the proprietors not to sell patents at any lower rate to large buyers than to small ones. Put, say, a 4/- cash-with-order quantity on the lowest terms, then we can all fight on the same level.

Yours truly,
ANTI-CO-OP. (163/23.)

SIR.—I am very pleased indeed to read the letter of Mr. E. Miller, as it exactly expresses my sentiments. It is now so much more easy, short, and simple to compile a list of the proprietaries which are not protected than of those which are, that the question arises whether the moment has not arrived when a "black list" might be drawn up of those articles which the dealer will refuse to stock. Some time ago I found that a certain well-known 2s. 9d. pill (net price 1s. 11d.) was sold here at 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. So I thought it time to draw the line and make a stand. I sold out my stock and did not renew, and I wrote and told the proprietors—straight and "jannock," as we say here—that I should do all that I legally could to obstruct the sale of their article. As evidence that this attitude is having its effect, every new article which is introduced is placed at once and automatically under some scheme of protection, P.A.T.A. for preference.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES LEES.

Oldham, March 10.

Ratepayer (161/35) also commends Mr. Miller's method.

Tincture of Guaiaeum.

SIR.—I should be glad of an expression of opinion as to what is required by the public when tincture of guaiacum is asked for. I find that some pharmacists supply the ammoniated tincture, whilst others supply the simple; personally I am of opinion that the ammoniated tincture is generally desired.

Yours faithfully,
W. SHAKESPERE.

Papain Investigation.

SIR.—Some years ago, after much patient research, I presented to the British Pharmaceutical Conference a paper upon "Papain," which THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, in commenting on, said had not advanced the subject much, and another journal remarked that the results were diametrically opposed to an advertising pamphlet upon the subject. Now Professor Vines, in his recent paper in the "Annals of Botany," mentioned in your current issue, supports my results in every particular. Truly research work and science generally labour long without thanks.

MARCH 11.
FREDERICK DAVIS.

Reid Light not for Skin-diseases.

SIR.—While thanking you for your reference to my new light in your last issue, I wish to correct the impression that an "adaptation" of the same has been tried for treatment of non-malignant skin-diseases. No "adaptation" is required. The experimental trials at the Middlesex Hospital here were carried out with the naked light itself, the intense ray being projected by three small-sized crystal concave reflectors. No intermediary lens or lenses, as in distinct contrast with the Finsen light apparatus, are necessary. The pristine ray is used by itself. *Lupus vulgaris*

has also been treated with it, and the general medical treatment with the benign or healing ray of my new light may now be said to be outside the experimental stage.

Faithfully yours,
3 Pump Court, Temple, March 14. JOHN REID.

The Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. Alfred Higgs, as a member of the Thames Valley District Chemists' Association, informs us that he has sent a post-card as under to each member of the Association, and he suggests that many chemists in Great Britain might take this hint and write to their M.P.s:

DEAR SIR.—An official letter has been sent to each Member of Parliament, covered by our Association, and the Committee urgently request that you also write personally to your Member (to reach him at House of Commons on morning of March 23), reminding him that "Pharmacy Bill" is down for second reading on March 24, requesting his presence, and soliciting his interest and support to the Bill.

Yours faithfully,
FREDK. HARVEY.

Legal Queries.

Before submitting queries in this department, subscribers are advised to consult the "C. & D. Diary," 1905, on General and Trade laws, p. 287; Pharmacy and Poison laws, p. 299, and Medicine-stamp Acts, p. 279. In respect to the last we can mark labels "Liable" or "Not liable" if they are sent in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones.

Buxton (162/53).—A MONTH'S NOTICE is the established custom in the retail drug trade.

House (152/46).—DILAPIDATIONS.—As a lease of the house was not given, nor any written agreement signed, the tenant was not required to make good dilapidations due to fair wear and tear.

Ben Neric (146/7).—A scientific association decide to build a meeting hall with library and committee-rooms attached. The association is managed by a committee. At the request of general meeting of members the association appoint three trustees. They all consent to stand. This was done by resolution, and is placed on the minute-book. No trust deed has been prepared or signed. The only business these trustees have at present done is to sign the building lease granted by a certain landlord. One of them leaves the town. Can his trusteeship be terminated by resolution of the committee, even if he wishes to still stand? Can either of them resign now if he chooses to?

[The conditions under which a trustee may resign or be removed depend in the ordinary way upon the deed by which he is appointed. If he does not wish to resign, and does not neglect his duties, the committee cannot remove him; certainly not on the ground that he no longer lives in the district. He cannot get rid of his responsibilities under the lease he has signed except by assignment with the consent of the landlord. If the trustee is desirous of retiring, and the landlord is willing to accept someone in his place, the members of the association would be wise to accept his resignation and appoint someone in his place, but unless the committee have been given powers to do so, we do not think they would be able to elect a new trustee. This would have to be done by a meeting of the members.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS.—Among the replies to the inquiry of "Tormented" (102/28) in the C. & D., February 25, were the following:

V. W. (102/28).—I have found the following ointment excellent for psoriasis:

Hydrarg. ammoniat.	5j.
Liq. picis carb.	xxx.
Petrol moll. flav. ad	3j.

J. M. T. (147/45) writes: "I used several remedies for psoriasis without result. As a last resort I rubbed the spot with argent. nitr., which took it completely off, and I have seen no return now for over a year. The part was very sore for a few days after the application, but healed up soon."

Kent (158/10).—MILK-FEVER IN COWS.—The strength of the potassium-iodide solution is half an ounce of the salt in 24 oz. of warm water. This is injected in four equal parts into each of the udders.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 16.

AT the auctions of first and second hand drugs held to-day there was a good general demand with a fair amount of competition. Prices, however, with few exceptions, were in favour of buyers. Socotrine aloes of fine quality brought an advance, and for Cape aloes, which are much scarcer, firm prices were paid. Curaçoa aloes were easier. Annatto-seed is tending lower and Sumatra benzoin is flat. The large arrivals of buchu were neglected, but prices were steady. For cardamoms there was an excellent demand at dearer rates. Calisaya cinchona bark was cheaper owing to large offerings, and prices for cascarilla were well maintained, the article being scarcer. Ceylon coca leaves were steady. Calumba was cheaper, and for dragon's-blood unaltered rates were paid. Gamboge did not sell and Jamaica honey proved quiet, a small proportion of the offerings changing hands at steady rates. There were no orders for Rio ipecacuanha and Cartagena declined 3d. per lb. Menthol had a further slump on forced sales, and nux vomica also tended easier. Lime oil is dearer. Rhubarb and senna were steady, but for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla an advance was paid, the article being very scarce. Scablae met with a slight decline, and in beeswax there was no material alteration with the exception of bleached Calcutta, which was dearer. Outside of the drug auctions business has been very quiet. The Norwegian cod-liver oil situation creates a fair amount of interest; prices have fluctuated somewhat and the position is perplexing at the moment, agents' quotations showing a wide range. Lemon oil has further advanced, while sweet orange and bergamot are firmly held. Cocoanut oil is dearer. Sugar of milk is scarce in some quarters, and is the turn better. Fenugreek-seed has sold at rather lower prices, and a large business has been done in West Indian lime oil at dearer rates. Cascara sagrada is tending firmer. Nitrate of soda is easier. Quinine has been inactive, but towards the close the tone is rather better. Cyanide of potash is fractionally lower. The table given below includes the principal fluctuations of the week, including those recorded at the drug auctions :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes, Socotrine Cardamoms Oil, cocoanut Oil, lemon Sarsaparilla (Grey Jain.)	Cascara Oil, cod liver Oil, lime (W.L.) Quinine (sec. hands) Sugar of milk Wax, bees' (Calcutta)	Acid, carabolic Balsam Peru Buchu Chillies Cloves (Penang) Fenugreek Orange-peel Potash, cyanide Soda, nitrate	Cinchona (Calisaya) Ipecac. (Cartagena) Menthol Oil, pepper- mint Scablae

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, March 15, 7.55 p.m.:—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 6,716,000, against 10,874,000 at the corresponding period of 1904. The yield of oil has been 5,139 barrels, compared with 3,875 barrels at the same time of last

year. The fishing is still limited to West Lofoten, and the market is firm at 120s. per barrel, f.o.b., for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil.

HAMBURG, March 16:—Carnauba wax is firmly held, and for Japanese vegetable wax 80*½*m. per 100 kilos. is quoted, being lower. Business is quiet.

NEW YORK, March 16:—Quiet business conditions prevail here. Opium is easier at \$2.97 for druggists' in case lots. Menthol has also declined to \$2.20, peppermint oil, in bulk, to \$3.00 per lb., and cascara sagrada to 6*½*c. per lb. An active market prevails for cod-liver oil, the Newfoundland description of which is offered at \$34 per barrel. Jalap is now plentiful, and 9c. will buy. Balsam tolu is easy at 21c. per lb.

Attack on a Formosan Camphor-factory.

A Taipeh telegram, dated January 16, has been received by the Japanese newspaper "Asahi" to the effect that on the previous night about forty aborigines made a raid upon the Dokura camphor-factory in the district occupied by the Kusseki aborigines. The savages murdered several people, carrying away the heads of six Japanese and one native employé. The camphor-monopoly officials did the best they could in defence, and managed to escape, though several were injured.

ACID, CAREOLIC, is easier, ordinary crystals, 39° to 40° C. being quoted 6d. to 6*½*d., and 34° to 35° C. 6d. per lb. Crude 50 per cent, is 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., 60 per cent. 1s. 9*½*d. to 1s. 9*¾*d., and 75 per cent. 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon.

ACID, CITRIC, is dull of sale at 1s. 2*½*d. for English crystals or powder, and 1s. 2d. for foreign.

ACID, TARTARIC.—The demand has fallen off somewhat this week, but prices are practically unaltered at from 10*¾*d. for foreign and 11*½*d. for English.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 84 tins of St. Vincent sold at from 2*½*d. to 3d. per lb.

BAYFERRY-BARK is quoted 5d. per lb., net.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Nothing was offered at auction today; privately holders are rather firmer in their views, and are not so ready to sell at the recent low prices. One-year-old bark is quoted 29s. per cwt., and two to three year old 33s. to 35s. on the spot.

CINCHONA.—The stock of bark in first hands at Amsterdam on March 9 consisted of 4,177 packages of Government bark and 7,065 packages private bark, or a total of 11,242 packages. This includes the quantity to be offered at auction on March 30—viz., 7,022 packages, weighing 588,657 kilos. The shipments from Java during the first half of March amounted to 217,000 Amst. lbs., against 172,000 Amst. lbs. and 646,000 Amst. lbs. at the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1903. At the drug-auctions 187 bales of very fair flat Calisaya sold at 9*¾*d. per lb. to 10*½*d. for sound, and damaged at from 4*½*d. to 9d., being about 3d. cheaper. Of Cartagena 53 packages offered, of which 43 packages, comprising damages, sold at from 2d. to 3*¾*d. per lb. Sixteen serons of sound Loxa sold at from 10*½*d. to 11*¼*d., with damages at proportionately lower prices. Eighteen bales of Maracaibo bark sold at 4*½*d. for bright sound and 3*¾*d. for dull and damaged.

GUARANA is quoted 2s. 6d. per lb., net, on the spot.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is firm, prices ranging at from 9s. 3d. to 10s. 2d. per lb. e.i.f., according to brand.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The market appears to be irregular and fluctuating, although on the whole agents' quotations show no decided change from those of last week. Prices of new non-freezing Lofoten oil vary from 105s. to 120s. per barrel, c.i.f., according to brand, and business in small lots has been done within the quoted range. Some agents are quoting lower, while others are out of the market. Deliveries of the new oil sold at from 95s. to 100s. are now being made, but, of course, there is nothing more obtainable at these prices. There appears to have been a fair trade demand during the week, but the business mostly relates to small parcels. The future trend of values is quite uncertain, and the position at the moment is perplexing, but the lower range of values has certainly induced more business. It must be remembered there are still three weeks' fishing yet before Easter, after which the fishermen proceed to Finmarken. In the

drug auction twenty-five barrels of Norwegian oil sold without reserve at from 55s. to 62s. 6d. per barrel for 1904 oil—an exceptionally low price.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 11 that the weather during the week under review was rather favourable, so that cod-fishing proceeded unhindered. The reports from West Lofoten are also good, but nevertheless prices of the raw fish are rising, for the reason that these fishing places are not extensive enough to permit a greater number of fishers to stay there. The increase of the catch to telegraph next week will, therefore, prove to be very moderate. In the Northern places, such as Senjen and Tromsoe, the fishing has entirely failed until now, and also south of Lofoten the catch is very small as yet, owing to bad weather, want of bait, and absence of cod. All this has caused a firmer tendency in the oil market, and holders are now not disposed to accept the last quotation of 120s., f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil, and ask from 125s. to 130s. The quality of the liver is still very fine and fat, although not so good as at the start of the fishing. From Lofoten it is reported that 400 to 500 livers are required to fill a hectolitre, against 350 to 500 a fortnight ago. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 528 barrels, against 368 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

A further Bergen report, dated March 11, states that the news from Senjen, Vesterålen, and the outer islands of Lofoten continues very unsatisfactory. The catch is nothing to speak of, whilst at the same time last year the output from these districts was about three and a half millions of cod. In West Lofoten the results are fairly satisfactory, but in East Lofoten, Nordnær (Christianssund), and Søendnær (Aalsund) the results are much below the average. The fish in East Finnmarken (Varde) appear plentiful, but few boats are there, and the fishermen are now leaving Senjen and Tromsoe for Finnmarken. The average weight of the cod is decreasing, and it is reported that in some places it is not more than 200 or 180 kilos, instead of 250 kilos. per 100 eod at the beginning of the season. The tendency for steam-refined oil is everywhere firmer, and even at the higher prices there is not much offered. Best non-freezing steam-refined 1905 oil for March shipment is quoted 115s. per barrel net, c.i.f. principal U.K. ports.

A Christiania report, dated March 8, states that last week's catch showed quite a good result for Lofoten, but the fishing in other districts made little progress. And as regards the whole country the catch so far is considerably behind that of last season. As the fish, however, have been of much better quality than in 1904, the quantity of steam-refined oil is about the same as at the corresponding date of last year, while the amount of liver set aside for other kinds of fish oil is not much more than one-half. The prices for fish, as well as for liver, have advanced, but the prospects must still be considered promising.

The following figures show the official figures for the whole of Norway at the dates mentioned:

	March 4, 1905,	March 5, 1904,
Catch of eod	3,500,000	7,300,000
Medicinal oil (hect.)	3,011	3,132
Livers for other oils (hect.)	1,463	2,680

The medicinal oil referred to is, of course, crude oil, before it is cold-cleared and refined. These figures show that the amount of liver set aside for other oils is larger than has been thought in some quarters.

OIL, LAVENDER.—The price of French is well maintained at 9s. per lb. for *Petal* oil. It is said that French lavender oil is less adulterated this year owing to the fact that pure spike oil (the chief adulterant) is unobtainable.

OIL, LEMON. is again firmer, agents for the finest brands of Messina oil now quoting 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f. Prices have advanced about 3d. per lb. during the past four weeks. Much damage is said to have been done to the growing crops by severe frosts.

OIL, LIME.—A large business has been doing in West Indian distilled oil at 1s. 6d. per lb. In the drug-auction a case of hand-pressed West Indian oil sold at 2s. 9d. per lb. subject, and for a case of fair distilled 1s. 7d. per lb. was paid.

OIL, SWEET ORANGE. is firm, prices varying according to brand, at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

OPIUM.—The London market is very quiet.

The sales in Smyrna during the week ending March 10 amount to 208 cases, as follows: 198 cases for America, 7 for the Continent, and 3 for speculators. The market continued active all through the week, sellers being more inclined to make progress. We are of opinion, however, that no further concessions will be made, and when the monetary needs on

the part of weak dealers are supplied we expect a reaction will set in.

POTASH CYANIDE.—The Beckton quotation for contract quantities has been reduced to 8d., or $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. easier. Sodium cyanide (100 per cent.) is unaltered at 7d. per lb.

QUININE. has been an inactive market, but on Wednesday a rather firmer tone was noticeable, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. having been paid for small spot parcels of the usual brands of German sulphate.

SARSAPARILLA.—Privately holders in second-hands have been asking 1s. 4d. for grey Jamaica.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* (old crop) is offering on the spot at 21s. per cwt., but the demand is slow. Dutch *Caraways* are steady at 24s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. *Canary* is firm at 60s. per quarter for screened River Plate; at 63s. for Turkish; and at 72s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. for fine Morocco and Spanish. *Coriander* is very scarce, Bombay selling at 19s. to 20s. per cwt., and Russian at 35s., on the spot. Morocco *Cumin* is firmly held for 23s. to 24s. per cwt. for good to fine sifted, and ordinary for 22s. *Malta* sells slowly at 27s. 6d. per cwt. *Fenugreek* has been in more demand, with sales of Morocco at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per cwt. according to quantity. *Linseed* is firm for good quality, that description being scarce.

SHELLAC.—There has been an advance in the Calcutta price to 79rs., and the delivery market has followed in sympathy, values having advanced 5s. per cwt. and over. The sales comprise March at 145s. to 150s., June at 150s. to 155s. to 154s. per cwt. On the spot a steady business is doing from 150s. to 153s. for fair to good TN quality.

SPICES.—At auction *Ginger* was steady; 9 barrels of Jamaica offered and sold at 35s. per cwt. for ordinary small. Some 700 packages of Cochin and Calicut descriptions were offered and bought in, including unsorted native cut Cochin, in cases, at 36s., small ditto 28s. *Pepper* was quiet, the small offerings being bought in, including fair Singapore at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., fair Aleppy at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Lampong at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Privately there is little business doing, sellers of Singapore asking 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for March-May shipment. Of *White pepper* in auction 220 bags Singapore offered, of which 143 sold at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for fine ALP; 90 bags of fine Banca sold at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and fair Siam was bought in at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. On the spot small sales of fair Singapore have been made at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and for arrival the business comprises 10 tons near at hand at 8d., landed terms. *Chillies* were rather easier, Nyassaland partly selling at 35s. 6d. for good, 33s. for fair, and 26s. to 28s. for ordinary. Fair Mombassa were bought in at 32s. 6d. Both *Mace* and *Nutmegs* were quiet. *Clavers* at auction sold at easier prices, good to fine bright picked Penang realising 11d. to 1s. for 24 cases; 270 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Privately the delivery market has been firm but quiet, with sales of a few hundred bales, comprising April-June delivery at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and June-August 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Several dealers maintain that there is a great scarcity on the spot; 58s. 6d. net is quoted in one quarter, but up to 60s. is quoted by others.

London Drug-auctions.

THE following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold	Offered	Sold	
Alces—					
Cape	25	25	Camphor (ref.).....	123	*
Curacao	68	23	Canella alba.....	23	0
Soeotrine	39	10	Cannabis indica.....	15	0
Zanzibar	20	20	Cantharides.....	5	0
Aniseed.....	84	0	Cardamoms	386	293
Anatto-seed	36	20	Cascarilla	45	7
Areca	46	0	Cassia fistula	54	27
Argol	60	27	Castorini	1	0
Balsam—			Chiretta	9	0
Copaiaba	4	4	Cinchona	288	288
Peru	4	4	Civet	6	0
Tolu	24	14	Coca-leaves	54	27
Benzoin—			Colocynth	9	0
Palembang	25	0	Croton-seed	8	0
Saigon	16	0	Cubeb	82	*10
Siam	17	0	Cumin-seed	30	0
Sumatra	132	41	Dragon's blood	6	4
Buehu.....	108	4	Egg yolk	2	0
Calumba	75	45	Elemi	20	0
			Ergot	9	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Fenugreek.....	140	0	Nux vomica	263	18
Galangal	40	0	Orange-peel	61	14
Galls	10	10	Orris	10	10
Gamboge	6	0	Papain	4	0
Golden seal	1	0	Pareira brava	15	15
Guaiacum	2	0	Patchouli-leaves	9	0
Gum arabic	32	1	Puree	3	0
Honey—			Putcha leaves	21	0
Jamaica.....	214	40	Quince-seed	1	1
Californian	20	0	Rhubarb—		
Cuban.....	20	0	China	40	13
Insect-flowers	24	0	English	5	0
Ipecacuanha—			Rose-petals	1	0
Cartagena.....	8	8	Sandalwood chips	35	0
Johore	2	0	Sandarac	3	0
Rio (Matto Grosso)	31	1	Sarsaparilla	55	31
Rio (Minas)	11	0	Scablac	62	37
Jalap	52	0	Seedlac	43	0
Kamala	4	0	Senega	2	1*
Kino	1	1	Senna—		
Kola	5	0	Timnevelly.....	200	154
Lime-juice	22	0	Squill	8	0
Lycopodium.....	1	0	Sticklac	70	0
Menthol	35	35	Strophanthus	31	0
Musk-seed.....	4	0	Styrax	2	0
Myrrh.....	33	0	Tamarinds	43	0
Oil—			Tonka-beans.....	7	0
camphor.....	2	0	Turmeric	225	158
cananga.....	6	0	Wax (bees')—		
chaulmoogra	5	0	Australian.....	9	2
cinnamon-leaf	11	0	East Indian	85	13
cod-liver.....	25	25	French	4	0
eucalyptus.....	105	15	Jamaica.....	8	2
lemongrass	1	1	Madagascar	1	0
lime	2	2	Morocco	48	0
olive	1	0	Zanzibar	45	9
peppermint	40	25	Wax, Japanese	50	0
rose (pots).....	3	0			

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Socotrine aloes was 5s. per cwt. dearer, fine hard bright from Bombay selling in a small way at 80s. per cwt., at which sales have been made privately. Of Zanzibar 20 mats (a new form of packing) were offered and sold at 30s. for fair hard mixed hepatic, and 20s. for very drossy. Cape, of which 25 cases offered, sold at firm prices, from 25s. 6d. to 26s. being paid for good to fine to bright hard, a few slightly drossy selling at the lower price; for dull and ullaged 24s. to 24s. 6d. was paid. Seventeen boxes of Curaçao sold at from 37s. to 40s. for fair to good liver, 29s. for fair mixed, and 21s. "subject" for ordinary dull black.

ANNATTO.—Good bright Madras sold at from 5½d. to 5¾d. per lb. for 18 bags, and for 2 bags fair 4½d. was paid.

ARECA was held at 16s. per cwt. for fair to partly bearded and wormy.

ARGOL.—Cape sold at 47s. 6d. for good grey and 37s. to 40s. for pinky.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Four barrels of good thin palish Para from Liverpool, all that offered, brought 1s. 4d. per lb.

BALSAM PERU sold at slightly easier figures compared with rates asked privately, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. being paid for four cases of fair thick.

BALSAM TOLU.—Eight cases of fair hard in large tins sold at 10d., and two cases good in small tins brought 1s. 1d. Privately large tins are quoted 10d. per lb. net.

BARK.—One bale of apparently Simaruba bark from Curaçao sold without reserve at 1d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Slow of sale. Good almondly Sumatra seconds, well packed with small and medium white almonds, were limited at 8s., but buyers were not disposed to pay the price. A few cases, however, sold at from 7s. 10s. to 7s. 15s., and for fair almondly 6s. 5s. to 6s. 7s. 6d. was paid for 15 cases. Twenty cases of good thirds, very false packed, sold without reserve at from 5s. 2s. 6d. to 5s. 5s. per cwt. About this time of the year there is usually a demand for benzoin for the Russian market, but under present conditions that market is practically closed for the time being, dealers preferring to keep their goods on this side.

BUCHU was in large supply, and only a few small sales were made at unaltered rates. Fair round greenish leaf, slightly stalky, sold at 7d. per lb. The arrivals, which have

been fairly heavy of late, include 91 packages from Cape Town per s.s. *Carisbrook Castle*.

CALUMBA was rather cheaper, forty-five bags of fair bold slightly wormy root being disposed of at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—Six cases of English refined in 1-oz. blocks could have been purchased at 3s. per lb., but there were no bidders. Several parcels of Japanese refined camphor were bought in at 3s.; 5 cases 4-ozs. had been sold privately.

CARDAMOMS.—There was a much better demand than usual, and prices improved to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb. for small and medium, and occasionally more for the bold sizes. Seeds also tended firmer at from 10d. to 10½d. per lb. The following prices were paid for the pod: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold pale well bleached 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d., extra bold dullish 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d., good bold pale 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d., bold and medium palish to pale 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d., bold pale, partly open, 1s. to 1s. 1d., medium and small pale 10d. to 1s., small 9d. to 9½d., good pea size 7½d. to 8½d., brown and split, and sea-damaged, 6d. to 8d. Decorticated Seed 10d. to 10½d. per lb. **Ceylon**—Malabar: good medium pale 1s., small pale 7½d. subject, good to fair brown and split 8d. to 7d., dark Seed 10d. Of Alleppy cardamoms 35 cases offered and sold with excellent competition, quality being exceptionally heavy. Good medium greenish brought 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., fair small 10d. to 11½d., and dark Seed 10d. per lb. Mangalore, fair round yellowish pale, were bought in at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.

CASCARILLA.—Good bold part silvery quill sold partly at 65s., and for fair 45s. was paid.

CIVET.—The limit for six horns of fair, from Aden, was 5s. per oz., at which sales have been made privately.

COCA LEAVES.—Ceylon were about steady, 12 packages of fair to good green realising 1s. to 1s. 1d., and 14 packages brownish-green 10d. to 11d. per lb. Privately, green Truxillo are quoted 9d. per lb.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Steady. Of four cases fine bright lump two sold at 10s. 10s. per cwt. A case of rather seedy bright brought 9s., and a further case of dull seedy lump 8s. per cwt.

ELEMIS was held at 36s. per cwt.

GALLS.—Ten tubs usual Chinese from Hong Kong sold at 55s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—For good bright unsorted Siam pipe a bid of 21s. 10s. was refused, and for very blocky 19s. was also refused, the buying-in prices of the first pile being 23s.

GOLDEN SEAL.—A package in auction was held at 8s. per lb. net, but privately there is a seller at from 7s. 1d. to 7s. 2d. per lb. net.

HONEY sold at unaltered prices. Good amber Jamaica liquid in barrels brought 22s. 6d., good orange-coloured setting 17s. 6d., and dark to black liquid 16s. 6d. Thirteen barrels of dark liquid from another catalogue sold at from 17s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. Fair pale liquid Californian in cases was limited at 37s. 6d., an offer of 35s. being rejected, and 25 barrels Cuban honey had not arrived in time.

IPECACUANHA.—Quite neglected. For a bale of plump Rio 4s. 11d. was refused, 5s. being wanted. One bale of ordinary dull changed hands at 4s. 10d. Cartagena, of which 8 bales were disposed of, was about 3d. per lb. easier, 4s. 8d. being paid for the string. Minas was held for 5s., and good cultivated Johore at 5s. 6d. per lb.

JALAP.—A parcel of 42 bales was withdrawn. For ten bales analysing 10.6 per cent. of resin 4½d. per lb. was wanted.

KINO.—A case of fine red Malabar grain again sold at 1s. per lb.

KOLA.—A parcel of 8 barrels fair rather dull West Indian advertised for sale had been sold privately. Fair small in auction were limited at 5d. per lb.

LYCOPODIUM.—Genuine double sifted Russian was held in auction at 4s., a bid of 3s. 6d. being refused.

MENTHOL.—Lower. This article was one of the outstanding features of the sale, some 35 cases being offered without reserve and selling at a decline of about 10d.

per lb. compared with the prices paid on a similar occasion a month ago. Thirteen cases of Kobayashi brand sold at from 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d., and 22 cases of Yazawa brand brought from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1d., the bulk of the latter brand selling at 6s. per lb.

NUX VOMICA.—Good bold bright from Colombo sold at 9s. 6d. per cwt. to the extent of 18 bags.

OIL, CHAULMOOGRA.—Five cases genuine (according to J. C. Umney's analysis) were bought in at 1s. 8d. per lb., a bid of 1s. 5d. being refused.

OIL, EUCALEYPTUS.—Fifteen cases of commercial oil from Melbourne brought 5d. per lb., subject. The price for oil containing 72 per cent. to 73 per cent. cineol is 1s. 2d. per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Lower. Ten cases Suzuki brand of Japanese dementholisised sold, without reserve, at from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and 5 cases of D. & O. brand of American oil sold, without reserve, at 13s. 6d. per lb.

ORANGE PEEL.—For 14 cases of ordinary dull thin Tripoli strip from 6d. to 7d. per lb. was paid.

ORRIS.—Ten bags of lean Mogador with poor fracture sold without reserve at 11s. per cwt. Privately Florentine is quoted 21s. spot.

RHUBARB.—Quiet. Four cases of small to bold flat High-dried, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., being steady, and for four cases of round Canton trimming root, with three-quarters pinky fracture, slightly roughly trimmed, 1s. 2d. was paid. Four chests of medium to bold dull-coated Shensi sold at 1s. 3d. Fine bold round orange-coated Shensi, with three-quarters good pinky fracture, was held at 2s. 10d., and for small round trimming root of good fracture 3s. 4d. was wanted.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was about 2d. per lb. dearer, two bales selling at 1s. 6d. per lb. for fair. Lima Jamaica partly sold at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for very chunky root, and 13 bales fair brought 11d. Fair reddish to pale Native Jamaica sold at 8d. per lb. The bulk of this description consisted of common reddish and yellow, which was bought in at 8d. per lb. Two bales of fine red native had been sold privately.

SCABLAC.—About 5s. lower. Good native part dusty and small Madras realised from 95s. to 96s. per cwt., and block 80s.

SENEGA.—Small sales have been made at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. net. In auction a bale was held at 3s. 2d.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly sold at steady prices, ordinary small, specky leaf realising from 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Pods brought 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., being about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. easier.

QUILL sold without reserve at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for fair palish.

STICKLAC.—Small free Calcutta was bought in at 6l. 5s. per cwt.

TONKA BEANS.—Good frosted Para were held at 1s. 3d. per lb. Privately Surinam are quoted at 1s. 3d., and Para at 9d. net.

TURMERIC.—Dull Madras finger, part wormy, sold at from 9s. to 10s. 6d., bulbs at 7s. 6d., and damages at from 6s. to 8s. per cwt.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was scarce and firmly held. Two barrels sold at 7l. 10s. per cwt., and a bid of 7l. 10s. was refused for good bright pale. Two bags of good grey Australian brought 7l. per cwt. Of East Indian wax six cases of bleached Calcutta rather off-colour sold at dearer prices, viz., 7l. 10s. to 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. Eight bags of Zanzibar sold at 6l. 7s. 6d. for common mixed, and a bag of half-drossy sold at 6l. 10s. per cwt. Two barrels from Jamaica, which had been analysed by Mr. P. Gerald Sanford, and found to be adulterated with 5 per cent. of paraffin wax, sold at 5l. per cwt.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Rather "off-colour" squares were bought in at 5s.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy chemical market shows a slight improvement, particularly in exports, which have been appreciably fuller. Otherwise there is little change from recent reports, and values are firm and well maintained.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching powder is in better request. Caustic soda, ammonia alkali, and soda crystals are all in active demand for the season. Saltcake is rather on the quiet

side just at present, and yellow prussiates are hardly moving so well. Chlorates are steady, and hyposulphite of soda is very firm owing to scarcity, and higher values are probable.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA still continues very quiet, and with little business of moment being transacted values nominally rule from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton lower.

GREEN COPPERAS in average request at unaltered values as follows: Best Lancashire makes 37s. 6d. to 40s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and Welsh 11s. to 12s. per ton, free on rails in bulk.

BARIUM PRODUCTS.—The all-round demand in this branch keeps up well and, if anything, shows an improvement. Values are very steady, and any decline in the near future is improbable. Chloride of barium: ordinary refined crystals in large casks 6l. 5s. to 7l. per ton, and 6l. to 6l. 15s. per ton in bags. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium, in paste form, with continued active demand, is scarce and firm at 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton. The pure blanc fixe in dried condition is also scarce, and figures of 8l. 10s. to 9l. per ton are well maintained. Mineral sulphate of barytes, ground, 40s. to 100s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and package. Mineral carbonate of barytes (witherite), although in rather better supply, is still on the scarce side, 92 to 94 per cent. lump 80s. per ton, free on rails or f.o.b. in bulk. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s. per ton in 7 to 8 cwt. casks. Hydrate of barium, crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Fused barium hydrate, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, 13l. 10s. to 15l. per ton. Nitrate of barium maintains a firm position; crystals 17l. 10s. to 18l., and powdered 17l. 15s. to 18l. 5s. per ton.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, March 14.

Business has turned very quiet again, and there is little of interest transpiring on our drug-market at the moment.

ANTIMONY is firmer at 35m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU shows a fair demand at 9m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR.—Refined continues firm at 700m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES are scarce, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo. being asked.

CASCARA SAGRADA is neglected at 62m. to 60m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is very firm, and dearer at 245m. per 100 kilos.

ELEMIS is firmer at 85m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT.—Russian is quoted 310m. and Spanish 325m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is lower on the spot at 87m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is firm, 800m. per 100 kilos. being asked.

MENTHOL is dull of sale; spot is 15m. to 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. and forward 14m. per kilo.

IPECAQUANHA is unchanged. Rio as well as Cartagena is quoted 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. per kilo.

SENEGA is unaltered at 650m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK is very firm and in good demand at 125m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is quiet; first pressing in barrels being worth 48m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver oil is quiet at 130m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Chinese wood oil is advancing at 54m. per 100 kilos. Rape is lower at 49m. per 100 kilos., duty free.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint is neglected, H.G.H. being quoted at 15m. per lb. Japanese is lower at 10m. per kilo., and star-aniseed oil is quiet at 11m. to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, March 7.

Business is of fair volume, and the consuming demand is well maintained. Large transactions are few and far between, but the tone of the market is steady.

AOLES.—Curaçoa is firmer, but without quotable change, at 32c. to 4c. per lb.

BEESWAX.—Offerings are light, and the market is hardening. Supplies of domestic on the spot are held at 32c.

CASSIA OIL is tending upwards. Sales have been made at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but holders now ask 75c. per lb. for high-test oil.

CITRONELLA OIL is quiet and in easier tendency. Bulk is still held at 37c.

COD-LIVER OIL is slow of sale at \$42. Ordinary so-called Newfoundland is finding a ready sale at \$37.50.

DAMINA is offering freely at producing centres, and the market is easier. Spot quotations are easy at 7c. to 9c.

ERGOT is a little firmer, owing to improved demand. Russian is offered at 36c. and Spanish at 38c.

GAMBoge.—Prime pipe is firmer at 85c. Broken is offered at 80c. Supplies are light.

GALBANUM is very scarce, and small lots are held at 40c.

MENTHOL is more active. Some lots for future delivery might be bought at \$2.20, but most holders are asking higher prices.

OPIUM continues firm at \$3. for case lots, but in some quarters less would buy.

PEPPERMINT OIL is weak, with quotations nominally unchanged at \$3.20 for bulk oil. Buyer's views, however, are not above \$3., which is the price at which most distillers hold their oil. One or two lots, however, are offered at \$2.90. H.G.H. is steady at \$3.40.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), will be esteemed.

162/62. Name and address of publishers of coloured post-cards from photographers' own negatives?

161/46. Who makes "Butterfly Essence"?

162/14. Who are the makers of china cups such as are used for serving bovril? Large quantities will be required.

Marriage.

GAULD—DUNLOP.—At 8 Bellevue Street, Edinburgh, on March 14, by the Rev. R. Sangster Anderson, James Edward Gauld, chemist, Dalkeith, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Malcolm MacGregor Dunlop, 3 Cambridge Street, Edinburgh.

Deaths.

ALLEN.—At Karachi, on February 17, Florence Marian, the wife of C. H. Allen (Vinolia, Ltd.), aged twenty-five.

BEALE.—At Bournemouth, on March 7, Mr. James Hawkins Tizard Beale, pharmaceutical chemist, aged fifty-two. Mr. Beale, who for twenty-one years carried on business in Commercial Road, Bournemouth, went to the town thirty years ago, and on retirement he disposed of his business to Messrs. Pars & Ward. He leaves a widow and two children. The funeral took place at the Bournemouth Cemetery on March 9.

BOA.—At Rose Cottage, Dailly, Ayrshire, on March 11, Janet McQuater, widow of Andrew Boa, late of Balkail, Glenluce, and mother of Mr. Peter Boa, pharmaceutical chemist, Edinburgh.

BUTLER.—On February 4, at Mowbray, Cape Town, Mr. Edward Parkinson Butler, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-two years. The late Mr. Butler served his apprenticeship with Mr. R. J. Parkinson, of Caledon Street, Cape Town, and in February 1895 he passed the Cape qualifying examination, afterwards becoming assistant to the late Mr. Alexander Cleghorn, who at the time was one of the examiners on the Cape Pharmacy Board. On leaving Mr. Cleghorn he went as manager to Mr. C. W. Hyland, of Johannesburg, and later secured premises at the corner of Rissili and Kerk Streets, Johannesburg, joining in partnership with Mr. Harry Richards (from Randall's,

of Southampton) and trading under the style of "Cleghorn's Pharmacy." They quickly established a very excellent family and dispensing connection; but unfortunately for some twelve months past Mr. Butler's health has been so poor as to necessitate his easing off work considerably, and at the end of September last he had to sever his connection with the business (his partner, Mr. Richards, acquiring his interest). The funeral was at Maitland Cemetery on February 6. Among the mourners

all Cape Town chemists; also Mr. Still, of Messrs. R. G. Darroll & Co., Wynberg.

PREScott.—Dr. A. B. Prescott, Dean of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan, has just died from pneumonia, at the age of seventy-three. Dr. Prescott had been President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, President of the Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of three committees of revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia, and had served in many other important capacities. To him belonged the honour of inaugurating laboratory-work in chemistry and pharmacy in the United States—work which now overshadows that done in lecturing and recitations in all the leading American colleges of pharmacy. No man in the profession of pharmacy was ever more venerated for his lovable qualities, and his funeral was attended by a large number of prominent pharmacists in the Middle West. Dr. Prescott was an authority on sanitary matters and the chemistry of alkaloids. He wrote and collaborated in the production of various works on chemistry, and was a voluminous contributor to pharmaceutical and chemical literature. His labours on U.S. Pharmacopœia revision were of the most useful and painstaking character. He was a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, and was also an honorary member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

SANGSTER.—At Southsea, on February 28, Mr. John Graham Sangster, pharmaceutical chemist, aged fifty-six.

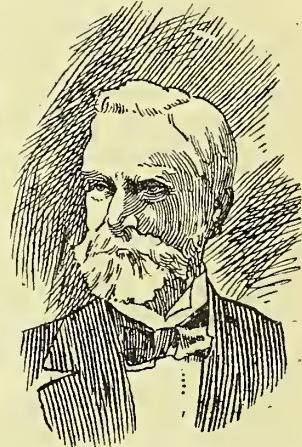
Snowdon.—At Hastings, on March 3, Mr. Robert Snowdon, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one.

SWAINSON.—At 22 Albert Road, Devonport, on March 6, Mr. John William Blanchard Swainson, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-four. The funeral took place on Sunday morning, and among those who attended at the church and at the graveside were the following chemists: Messrs. R. F. Roper, W. J. Roper, H. A. Roper, J. L. Roper, and F. A. Roper (brothers-in-law), C. J. Park, F. A. Goodwin, Spear, Maitland, J. D. Turney, Condy U'Ren, Martin Johnson, H. D. Davey, S. A. Perkins, H. M. Morgan, P. A. Kelly, A. D. Breeze, E. W. H. Green, F. H. Ralph.

WESTON.—At Leominster, on March 8, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Joseph William West, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three.

WOOD.—At East Cowes, Isle of Wight, on March 3, Mr. Alfred Hazard Wood, chemist and druggist, of Castle Street. The deceased gentleman was a prominent Freemason, and was connected with the Osborne and Medina Lodges.

HARDIE.—At 4 Laurel Bank, Dundee, on March 10, Mr. James Hardie, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty. Mr. Hardie had not for several years taken any active part in the business of James Hardie & Son, 68 High Street, Dundee, of which he was senior partner until he retired about four years ago in favour of his only surviving son, Mr. James Miller Hardie. Latterly he had been confined to the house, owing to inability to walk, and although he had also lost in a measure the power of speech, he looked hearty and still took an interest in all that was going on. A fortnight ago he caught a chill, which developed into pneumonia, and he passed away quietly last Friday. Mr. Hardie was one of the oldest pharmacists in Scotland, whose memory of Scottish pharmacy took him back to the early forties. A sketch of his life appeared in our issue of July 26, 1902, and without reiterating the details we may recall that he was apprenticed to Mr. Dron, of Kirkcaldy, whose business was acquired by Mr. David Storrar, another Dron apprentice of later date. Mr. Hardie remained with Mr. Dron for nine years, then



had a short spell of business on his own account in Markinch, and went to Dundee as manager of a branch shop of Mr. Alexander Hamilton's in Nethergate. Subsequently he started in business in Falkirk, where he remained until 1854, when Mr. Hamilton asked him to return as a partner. Thus was formed the firm of Hamilton & Hardie, Dundee, whose pharmacy became noted in the North of Scotland as one of the best. The partnership terminated ten years later, when Mr. Hardie acquired the business of Mr. John Thomas, which was exactly next door, but of quite a different character to the fine dispensing and family business which he had controlled for nearly ten years after Mr. Hamilton's death, and there is no better evidence of Mr. Hardie's ability and popularity than the fact that within a few months he converted the Thomas drug-shop into the best pharmacy in the town, although his old business remained next door. If we were asked to indicate the characteristics which favoured Mr. Hardie's business success (and the writer speaks from eight years' association with him as an assistant) we should say that intimate knowledge of the business (without pretension to scientific attainments), remarkable care and caution in dispensing, assiduity and regularity in business, modest demeanour, and a sympathetic nature won for him the confidence of the public and of the



medical profession. Socially Mr. Hardie was a lovable man, being a generous host, whose well-stored mind and musical talents attracted many to him in days gone by. He was one of the first in Scotland to qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist, and he was once a member of the Edinburgh Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, for which body he for many years acted as local secretary. He was one of the best-known men in Dundee and was a highly respected citizen, as was testified by the numerous company of public men and business *confrères* who attended the funeral at the Eastern Necropolis on Tuesday afternoon. Amongst those present were ex-Provost Hunter, Baillie Doig, Mr. Alexander Robertson (barrister, London and Edinburgh), Drs. Dow, James Miller, Paton, Rorie, Sinclair, and Steven, and the following representatives of the Forfarshire Chemists' Association : Messrs. J. H. Thomson (President), W. Cummings (Secretary), A. B. Anderson, D. H. Ferrier, John Gray, Charles Kerr, W. Park, T. S. Peebles, A. Naysmith (Arbroath), and James Russell, besides past and present assistants, including Messrs. Peter MacEwan (London), John Forsyth, and H. G. Hunt. Services were conducted at Laurel Bank by the Rev. R. S. Warren and the Rev. J. Moffat Scott (Arbroath). The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. M. Hardie, P. MacEwan, David Thomson, F. H. McGavin, and A. Spreuer, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Constable Dewar, Dr. Robert Sinclair, and the Rev. J. Moffat Scott. The service at the grave was conducted by the Rev. M. Barclay.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—“The Chemist and Druggist” is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz. :

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

MR. J. W. COOPER, chemist and druggist, announces that he has taken over the Bedford Pharmacy, Bedford, Cape Colony.

A SPECIAL COUNCIL-MEETING of the Cape Pharmaceutical Society was to be held on Friday, February 24, to consider a “Bill to amend the Customs Amendment and Tariff Act of 1903,” in so far as item 43 in the schedule marked ‘B.’ It was proposed to substitute for the words : “medicines, patent or proprietary,” the following words : “Medicinal preparations, not being drugs, in their pure and unmixed state.” Our report of the meeting is expected by an early mail.

Natal.

MR. J. E. MARCHANT, chemist, who is a member of the Legislative Assembly and a member of the Natal Pharmacy Board, has resigned his seat in the Natal Parliament owing to ill-health. Mr. Marchant has been in indifferent health for some time, so thought it better to retire before the new session of Parliament.

“NATAL PLANTS.”—This publication has now reached its fifth volume, Part I. of which has just been issued. It is devoted to various indigenous and imported grasses found in different parts of Natal. Botanists will find these volumes of great assistance to them, especially as a good many illustrations are given.

PRUSSIC-ACID POISONING.—A peculiar case of poisoning took place near Durban last month. The deceased had just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and after the sentence he was allowed to proceed to his house to put various matters straight, a constable meanwhile keeping him under observation. By some means he procured either prussic acid or cyanide of potassium, and smuggled it into his prison cell, with the result that he was found dead the next morning.

Orange River Colony.

P.S.O.R.C.—The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange River Colony was held at Bloemfontein on November 16, when those present included Messrs. W. Flint (President), S. S. Hewitt (Vice-President), J. F. Hewitt (Hon. Secretary), F. Carter, A. H. Todd, J. C. Hutchison, and F. Sayers. The Secretary announced that the result of the Council election was that Messrs. F. Carter, W. Flint, L. Gilbert, J. C. Kemsley, S. S. Hewitt, J. F. Hewitt, and J. Main had been elected. At the subsequent Council meeting Mr. W. Flint was re-elected President, Mr. S. S. Hewitt Vice-President, and Mr. J. F. Hewitt Secretary and Treasurer. The Secretary read the balance-sheet, showing a balance in hand of 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* which was passed. The President then delivered an address, in the course of which he said that they would shortly have put into force the Ordinance regulating the sale of poisons. The acting M.O.H. of the Colony had told them he hoped eventually to see the laws so altered as to put the dispensing of all medicines and *the sale of all drugs* into the hands of chemists. The President then outlined the work which led up to the passing of the Ordinance. He feared some time would elapse before they could have an independent Pharmacy Board to which the Government would entrust all pharmaceutical matters, but that is the end the members of the Society were working for. He called upon the members to pull together and do all they could to gain recognition and make themselves felt as a body to be reckoned with. For some time past correspondence has been passing between the

various Governments of South Africa relative to the forming of Central Boards for the medical and pharmaceutical professions. The President hoped that they as a Society would be strong enough to command equal recognition with the sister Colonies. It has been suggested that they should hold regular meetings, at which all members and associates may be present, and at which papers may be read and matters of interest to chemists entered into and discussed. The President concluded by expressing thanks for the cordial recognition of the Society by kindred societies, and for his re-election as President.

Rhodesia.

MESSRS. STRACHAN & CO., chemists and druggists, of Salisbury and Hartley, Rhodesia, announce that they have opened new premises at Main Street (opposite the Royal Hotel), Umtali.

BUSINESS is by no means brisk here, and everyone is looking forward to better times. A hopeful sign for the future is the steady increase in the gold output of the country, many of the mines having been recently restarted on tribute. The output for January has just been published, and amounts to 32,530 ounces, being an increase of 4,431 ounces on that of December, which up to that time was the greatest recorded. It is sincerely hoped that this steady increase may be maintained, as it will tend to the general prosperity of the country.

A MEETING of the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia was held at Bulawayo on Friday, February 10, Mr. H. W. Smart (Vice-President) being in the chair. Mr. Charles Butcher, of Hartley, and Mr. Alex. Fowlie, of Salisbury, were elected members of the Society. A letter was read from the Government Medical Director asking for suggestions regarding the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the Pharmacopœia. The discussion of the letter tended to show that there was little disposition on the part of medical men in the neighbourhood to use local drugs, those drugs at present in the Pharmacopœia apparently satisfying all their requirements. Members were asked to bring forward any native drugs which came under their notice, in order that they might be investigated and their properties ascertained. Some discussion also took place regarding qualifications registrable in the territory. At the present time all members of the Society have either the home qualification or that of Cape Colony. In the opinion of the members at the meeting, the time was ripe for definite legislation somewhat on the lines of the Act recently passed in the Orange River Colony. It was therefore decided to ascertain how far the medical men would co-operate with the chemists in commencing negotiations for a Medical and Pharmacy Act.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

REX v. JENSEN.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Society was held on February 9. The President (Mr. J. S. North) and Vice-President (Dr. Froembling) and the following members were present : Messrs. J. Jones, A. E. Tothill, J. H. Cooper, W. J. Strange, G. Darroll, W. Young, T. James, A. J. Rivett, G. A. Deans, J. A. Smith, W. Turnbull, and J. Dell (Secretary). Mr. M. Tothill and Mr. McDonald, non-members, were also present. The business called for was to consider counsel's opinion *re* appeal in case *Rex v. Jensen*. Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the counsel consulted, was of opinion that the Magistrates' decision was wrong, and he considered the appeal was absolutely necessary in the interests of the chemists. He advised that if the Society lost this case it would be essential to get the law amended during the coming sessions. Mr. A. J. Rivett proposed that the members present resolve themselves into a committee with power to support the appeal, "*Rex v. Jensen*," each member guaranteeing to pay a *pro rata* share of the expenses, with power to add. This motion was seconded by Mr. A. E. Tothill, and carried unanimously. A further extraordinary general meeting was held on February 18, when, after a very lengthy and heated discussion, it was decided that the Society should fight the case. Messrs. Friedlander and Du Toit, attorneys, Capetown,

were instructed to brief Mr. W. P. Schreiner. The appeal was to be heard in the Supreme Court on February 20. Previous reference to the case of *Rex v. Jensen* will be found in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of January 14, p. 40, and February 18, p. 268.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting was held at Cape Town on February 16, those present including the President (Mr. J. S. North), Vice-President (Mr. W. Froembling, Ph.D.), and Messrs. H. E. Cope, A. H. Mathew, A. J. Rivett, J. Patterson, W. J. Strange, F. C. Mathew, C. W. Brydges, C. L. Taylor, A. E. Tothill, G. Darroll, G. A. Deans, S. R. Cross, and the Secretary (Mr. J. Dell).

The minutes of the previous annual general meeting having been confirmed, the Secretary presented his report and revenue sheet, in which it was stated that at the present time one honorary member and seventy-seven members were on the register. During the past year seventy-one have paid subscriptions. Seven subscriptions and arrears in each case, save two, are still unpaid, representing a sum of 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* due to the Society ; these seven names have not been erased, the Council advising a further application. Thirty names have been crossed off the register, and thirteen new members have been added during the year. The names of twelve new members were submitted to the meeting. Nineteen meetings, including the present, have been called, and in every case the attendance was sufficient to complete a quorum. The Council have sustained the loss of two of their councillors, Mr. A. Marr and Mr. E. P. Butler. Mr. J. Jones was elected to the Council in place of the late Mr. A. Marr.

The accounts, which were passed, showed a balance in hand of 16*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. North said before proceeding to his address he wished to propose a vote of condolence with Mr. J. A. Mathew in his recent loss by death of Mrs. Mathew, also to the members of the family to which Mr. E. P. Butler belonged, and that the Secretary be instructed to write letters in each case expressing the sympathy of the Society with them in their bereavement. The proposition was seconded by Mr. A. E. Tothill, all the members signifying their assent by standing.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. North then addressed the meeting, stating that it has been rather an eventful year, much unforeseen business having cropped up. This has required a little careful management, but I think we have come out well, and done good work. Although the funds of the Society are low at present, yet financially we are sound, and there is every promise of a successful future. After my election as your President I addressed a letter to each member, asking for their co-operation in several important matters, particularly in the formation of small committees, arranging for lectures, reading of papers on scientific subjects, amusements, etc., also that the Pharmacy Board should be approached about the preliminary examinations, but I regret that no notice has been taken of these matters. It is my painful duty to record the death of our esteemed colleague, Mr. Marr, whose death occurred so suddenly. As regards subscriptions, the Secretary and myself have carried out your instructions *re* collection, but I regret that in some cases the results were not satisfactory ; consequently these members have been, in most cases, struck off the roll. It is very gratifying that twelve new members have joined our Society, which will more than balance the loss. The voluntary half-holiday movement has met with success, and this shows what can be done with a little combination. In regard to the spirit duties, we can congratulate ourselves that, on the representation of different deputations to the Treasurer-General for the time being, the Customs rate for tinctures has not been altered, although the Society has been charged with indifference and bad management. Credit is due to the efforts of our Society that the patent-medicine tax was not enforced. I had it from good authority that the deputation sent by the Cape Pharmaceutical Society was the means of effecting this. The sale of cannabis sativa was another vexing subject brought forward for legislation, but thanks to the efforts of our deputation to the Colonial Secretary this has been placed in Division 2 of the Poison Acts. In reference to the case *Rex v. Jensen*, as you know, the Magistrate gave judgment detrimental to the profession in general, but by the advice of Mr. Schreiner, K.C., an appeal has been noted, and I have no fear as to a favourable result. Dr. Murray's motion, seconded by Mr. Darroll, and carried (*vide* the C. & D., December 24, 1904), is now under discussion, and will require grave consideration. I think that the time has now arrived when we should approach the other societies,

with a view to asking the Government to grant us our own charter, similar to the home Society; failing this, that more chemists should be appointed to the Pharmacy Board, so that we may be able to balance the Government vote, thereby better protecting our own interests. It is pleasing to note that the members are at last awaking (judging by the increase at the last two or three general meetings) to the fact that the Society is doing its best in looking after their interests; I trust that they will continue to do so, and give our new President all possible assistance to continue the work. In conclusion, I must express our sincere thanks to our Secretary, Mr. J. Dell, who has always been ready and willing to assist in promoting the interests of our Society.

Mr. F. C. Mathew proposed a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary, which was supported by Mr. A. E. Tothill and Mr. Darroll.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. J. Jones was elected President, and Mr. J. S. North and Mr. W. Froembling Vice-Presidents.

For the Council the following gentlemen were elected: Mr. J. H. Cooper, Mr. D. K. Petersen, Mr. A. J. Rivett, Mr. A. H. Mathew, Mr. G. Darroll, Mr. S. Johnson, Mr. W. J. Strange, Mr. T. James, Mr. C. W. Brydges and the Secretary acted as scrutineers. Mr. J. Dell was re-elected Secretary.

The following names of gentlemen were submitted for membership, and unanimously accepted: Messrs. E. G. Alexander, J. K. McGhie, A. B. Hector, W. Aitken, H. R. Peck, J. S. Strange, J. L. Geddes, T. J. Anderson, E. P. Skinner, F. Pailing, M. A. L. Tothill, and A. H. Mirrilees.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE.

The President and Secretary *ex officio* become members of the committee. Mr. A. J. Rivett proposed that the committee for the last year be re-elected. Mr. G. Darroll stated that there were only four members present eligible to vote. He suggested that it would perhaps be advisable to call a special meeting of subscribers to the Benevolent Fund. Messrs. Rivett and North withdrew their proposition, and Mr. Darroll's suggestion was acceded to. Several applications for assistance were discussed. This concluded the business of the meeting.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 8, 1905.)

- "TWENTY CAR" and device of train with twenty cars; for chemicals, soap and perfumery. By Borax Consolidated Ltd., 77 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 269,579, 269,582, 269,583.
- Heraldic device; for chemicals. By Storer Williams & Co., Ltd., Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C. 270,126.
- "KURETTE" ("Cure" disclaimed); for an egg preservative. By A. W. Loveless, Market Place, North Walsham. 269,362.
- "CRESACROL"; for disinfectants. By J. Defries & Sons, Ltd., 147 Houndsditch, London, E.C. 269,414.
- "EUDRENONE," "CODRENOL," "EUCADERALIN" ("Eu" disclaimed), and "EUDRENINE"; for chemicals. By Parke Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 269,822, 269,872, 269,873, 269,874.
- "PARMCO"; for metallic thermometers. By A. Riekmann, 4 Huggin Lane, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 269,768.
- "ARTONA"; for photographic papers. By L. Asch & Co., 68 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. 267,923.
- "CRESTO"; for photographic papers. By Otto Hehner, 11 Billiter Square, London, E.C. 269,636.
- "HERCULES"; for mineral waters. By W. S. E. Davis, 20 Maddox Street, London, W. 269,630.
- "IMD"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By N. Thestrup, "Sedbergh," Windsor Crescent, Whitley Bay, North-umberland. 269,883.
- "APON"; for a hair restorer. By J. Waddington, 27 Royal Street, Bury. 269,656.
- "SUMMIT"; for toilet soap. By D. Hopkins, Groveland Soap Works, Albion Street, Tipton, Staffs. 269,957.

American Notes. (From our Correspondent.)

A COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANISED in Chicago, with a capital of \$40,000, to establish a plant for the purpose of making alcohol, turpentine, and other products from the refuse of sawmills.

THE VERDICT.—A telegram from Honolulu states that the verdict of the coroner's jury is that the death of Mrs. Stanford was caused by strichnine introduced into a bottle of bicarbonate of soda with felonious intent by some persons unknown.

ANTI-MUNYON.—Dr. Munyon, who advertises so extensively all over the world, has fallen into disgrace in the United States. He refuses to sell his goods in ways that accord with the principles of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and the word has gone forth from the N.A.R.D. that druggists must sell no more of Munyon's remedies than they find necessary.

ANTI-COCAIN.—Several druggists have recently been fined for selling cocaine to habitués, in violation of the local ordinances or laws. In Kansas City, Missouri, a druggist was fined \$50 for this offence, while another culprit in Baltimore, Maryland, was fined \$100 and also sent to gaol for thirty days. Meanwhile anti-cocaine Bills have been introduced in the State Legislatures of New York and of Minnesota.

NOT SATISFIED.—The druggists' assistants of Denver, Colorado, are striving to prevent the Governor from re-appointing the present State Examining Board in Pharmacy. The assistants claim that the Board has been too lenient in the marking of examination papers, and that, moreover, it has not rigorously enough enforced the law restricting the employment of unregistered assistants.

SMALL HOPE.—Only a few days are left in the present session, writes a correspondent, of the National Congress, and it looks as if the Mann Patent Law Bill would not pass the Senate. This is the measure that would deny a patent on a medicinal chemical itself and restrict it to the process of manufacture. The druggists of the country have been pushing it very vigorously in order to get even with German manufacturers of phenacetin and other synthetics.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has decided to establish a committee on publicity. Chairman Beal, of the A.P.H.A. Council, has appointed a temporary committee to report at the Atlantic City meeting a plan for the organisation and work of such a body. The purpose of the committee will be to give greater publicity to the affairs of the Association and keep the Society more conspicuously before the eyes of American druggists.

THE N.A.R.D. FORCES in Greater New York, after working against great obstacles for three or four months, have decided to change their whole plan of organisation. The five or six existing local associations will practically be brushed aside and a new and strictly N.A.R.D. organisation will be created. It will have district societies much like the plan which has been followed with success in Chicago. It looks now as if the work would succeed, and as if the contract plans of the twelve or fifteen American patent-medicine proprietors would be carried into effect, so that contract prices can be secured in New York City as well as elsewhere throughout the country.

TWO COURT DECISIONS have recently been rendered which are of great advantage to the cause of the National Association of Retail Druggists. One, delivered in the Chicago Platt case, declared that the manufacturer of a patented or trade-marked article has the right to dictate the terms under which that article shall be sold, even after it leaves his hands, and consequently the right also to refuse to sell to dealers who do not comply with his conditions of sale. The other case, in Louisville, resulted in a decision that any wholesale druggist has a perfect right to refuse to do business with whomsoever he chooses. These decisions, taken into consideration with the famous Park decision of two or three years since, are causing much joy in the N.A.R.D. ranks. Meanwhile there are four or five remaining actions in different portions of the country yet pending.

Colonial and Foreign News.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.—The sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held at Rome in 1906, and will probably take place during the week following Easter.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DROGUERIA BELGA of Antwerp and Mexico, has gone into liquidation, and the business is being carried on by MM. Raoul Boutet and Etienne Isherwood. M. Boutet will have charge of the office in Mexico and M. Isherwood has the direction of affairs at Antwerp.

INCREASED IMPORT-DUTIES IN COLOMBIA.—A cablegram has been received by the U.S. Acting Secretary of State from the American Minister at Bogotá, stating that an Executive decree has been issued by virtue of which the import duties of Colombia have been increased 70 per cent., over those of the tariff now in force, and that the law of 1886 governs the classification.

THE LIÈGE CONGRESS OF PHARMACY.—Among the papers that are to be read at the Congress of Chemistry and Pharmacy to be held in connection with the Liège Exhibition are the following : "The Estimation of Alkaloids" by Mons. A. Jorissen; "Estimation of Solanaceous Alkaloids" by Mons. W. Duliére; "Testing Sulphate of Quinine" by Mons. E. Hairs; "Testing of Pharmaceutical Wines" by Mons. M. Duyck; "The Preparations of Iodine and Tannin" by Mons. Vassal; "The Sterilisation of Medicaments" by Mons. F. Schoofs; "Detection of Arsenic" by Mons. Denigès; "Detection of Morphine" by Dr. E. Gérard. There will also be a discussion on the estimation of arsenic in wall-papers and fabrics.

RUSSIAN ITEMS.—The assistant pharmacists of Saratoff, not having obtained satisfaction in respect to their demands, have struck work, says the "Saratoff Dnevnik." To keep business going, many pharmacists have taken all manner of inexperienced assistants into their shops, such as clerks, youths, and even members of their families. At the same time they announce that they "repudiate all responsibility for consequences in view of the abnormal state of affairs."—The "Odessa Novosti" says that a considerable number of pharmacists are coming into Odessa from country places, tempted by the demand for their services in view of the gradual introduction of the double shift per day for pharmacists' assistants in that town.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MEDICAL SYSTEM.—The "Naschi Dni" publishes an extract from a letter written by a military doctor in which it is stated that the number of medicines allocated in time of war to the hospitals is very limited. Many most necessary items are quite wanting. There is nothing to make pills with; there is no creosote; many medicines for the heart and other complaints are not included. Now the authorities have come to the conclusion that there are too many, and they propose to knock twenty or thirty more off the list. During the whole summer there has been no castor oil. The field hospitals telegraphed to the military medical factory in St. Petersburg for 2,000 lbs. of castor oil; and after a long interval the factory sent for particulars of the order. A circumstantial statement of requirements from everywhere was forthcoming, and after three or four months were spent in the correspondence 100 lbs. of oil was forwarded. Meantime the summer had almost passed. While many most necessary medicines are entirely absent, there are others of which ten times the quantities required are in stock.

ITALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS.—The fifth congress is to be held in 1906 at Milan. Judging from the programme put forward it should be of material assistance to Italian pharmacy. The congress will be divided into two sections, Scientific and Professional. In the Scientific Section, besides dealing with chemistry, pharmaceutics, toxicology, etc., it is proposed to consider specially the effect on the profession of the latest discoveries in serum-therapy and the various preparations of animal origin, and also the means to be taken to assure to pharmacists the preparation of these substances. The programme of the Professional Section has twenty-two heads, embracing most of the points of interest in the practical work of the pharmacy, the most interesting being the third—viz., the official Pharmacopœia; rules for its revision; proposals for

the unification of the Pharmacopœias of the different countries. The sixth deals with the working of the pharmacy according to modern tendencies and requirements; proprietorship of the pharmacy; State working; municipalisation. No. 4B is on the powers exercised by the provincial "Prefets" on the opening and closing of pharmacies; No. 5B is on the liberty of the exercise of the art of pharmacy in regard to acquired rights (qualification); and No. 11B is about the necessity that the working and the proprietorship of the pharmacy should be exclusively personal. It is also proposed to consider and modify the course of instruction which tends now more to the production of scientists than business men, and to pay more attention to the training in practical work.

Recent Wills.

AGAR.—The estate of the late Mr. John George Agar, chemist and druggist, of West Leate and 5 Marlboro' Terrace, Mansfield, who died on October 20, has been valued at 1,217*l.* gross.

BOOTH.—The will of the late Mr. Charles Edwin Booth, chemist and druggist, of Nantwich Road, Crewe, has been proved at 15,009*l.* 10s. 6*d.* gross, the net personality being 7,215*l.* 11s. 8*d.* A bequest of 150*l.* is left to Mr. Thomas Bacon, chemist's assistant, Chester Bridge, Crewe, one of the executors. The trustees are directed to carry on the business at their discretion, but should they decide to sell it, it is to be first offered to his son, Mr. Herbert Booth, at a valuation.

CLIFTON.—Mr. Frederick Clifton, of Laverstoke, Uttoxeter New Road, Derby, in business as a homeopathic chemist at 34 Corn Market, Derby, who died on December 4, 1904, aged seventy-one years, left estate of the gross value of 37,837*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 29,282*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Probate of his will, dated August 7, 1903, has been granted to Mr. George Samuel Pegg, estate agent, of Green Lane, Derby, and Mr. Martin Cooper, solicitor's clerk, of Arthur Street, Derby, to each of whom, for their services as executors, the testator bequeathed 100*l.* The testator bequeathed to his daughter Alice, wife of Mr. H. G. W. Dawson, the goodwill of his business as a chemist, and his stock-in-trade, furniture, and fittings at a valuation, and the freehold of his business premises, subject to a deduction of 3,000*l.* from her share in his residuary estate and a yearly payment of 120*l.* to her mother during her widowhood. To his wife he left 250*l.* and all his household and personal effects absolutely, and the income from his residuary estate during her widowhood, such income on her re-marriage to be reduced to a life annuity of 100*l.* The ultimate residue of his estate he left to his children in equal shares absolutely.

DUTTON.—The will of Mr. Francis Dutton, wholesale chemist and druggist, Bolton, who died on January 30, has been proved at 6,213*l.*

EGGINGTON.—The will of the late Mr. Thomas Eggington, surgical-instrument maker, of 129 Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester, has been proved at 7,868*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* gross, the net personality being 1,987*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

GLAISYER.—Mr. Henry Glaisyer, LL.B., of Highfield Lodge, Wellington Road, Birmingham, late Registrar of the Birmingham County Court and solicitor to the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, who died on December 19, 1904, aged fifty-four, appointed as his executors his wife, Mrs. Julia Robson Glaisyer, his nephew, Mr. John Glaisyer, solicitor, Birmingham, and Mr. Francis Corder Clayton, Edgbaston, by whom the value of the estate is sworn at 15,907*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* gross and 14,470*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* net.

LYON.—The will of the late Mr. John D. Lyon, of the firm of Allison, Johnson & Foster, Ltd., wholesale druggists, of 11 and 12 Blanket Row, Hull, has been proved at 2,522*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, the net personality being 2,491*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* The estate is divided between his two sons and five daughters.

MANDALL.—Mr. Edward Mandall, of Stockton-on-Tees, wholesale druggist and manufacturing confectioner, of the firm of Mandall & Co., Tower Works, Stockton-on-Tees, who died on December 27, 1904, left estate of the gross value of 37,033*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 12,755*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Probate of his will, dated November 24, 1899, with two codicils, has been granted to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Mandall Bell, accountant, of 4 Surtees Street, West Hartlepool, and Mr. Robert Jewitt, of 20 Westbourne Street, Stockton-on-Tees, to the last named of whom the testator bequeathed 250*l.*

SHOTTER.—The late Mr. Joseph Shotter, of 352 Stanstead Road, Catford, formerly a representative of Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., who died on October 4, left estate valued at 262*l.*